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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1503)

Name of Candidate	TANUJ PATHAK		
Medium Eng./Hindi	~~Online~~ English	Registration Number	
Center	online	Date	4/12/2020

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

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1. It has been argued that remedying the exclusion of the majority of women from access to and control of rural land in India is one of the most significant steps that could be taken towards enhancing the country's rural livelihoods. In this context, identify the challenges in access to land rights by women. What measures can be taken to strengthen these rights?

(150 words) 10

यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि भारत में ग्रामीण भूमि तक पहुँच और उस पर नियंत्रण से अधिकांश महिलाओं के बहिष्करण का समाधान, देश की ग्रामीण आजीविका में उन्नति की दिशा में उठाए जा सकने वाले सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण कदमों में से एक है। इस संदर्भ में, भूमि अधिकारों तक महिलाओं की पहुँच में विद्यमान चुनौतियों की पहचान कीजिए। इन अधिकारों को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं?

According to NITI Aayog (CENSUS – 2011) only 14% Landholdings are owned by women farmers in India.

When control of rural lands is given to women :-

(1) Better production outcomes as males are usually migrating for Urban jobs.

(2) Gender equality and women enpowerment

(3) Better Social conditions such as reduction in female infanticides + child marriages

Challenges in accessing land Rights

① Patriarchy and lower ownership rights over land of women in Traditional Indian Society. (Hindu law)

② Excess burden of Unpaid Domestic work (acc. to NSSO report women spent around 2 hours more than men in domestic work)

③ Marriage and subsequent Migration of women.

④ Lower literacy rates → Male → 85%, female → 65%

Measures need to be taken →

① Increase literacy rates and education in women (NEP 2020)

② Psychological and behavioural changes required in Society.

③ Hindu law needs to be amended to provide ownership rights (active involvement of judiciary required)

2. Various challenges need to be addressed in order to successfully push forward the agenda of decarbonizing the transport sector in India. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में परिवहन क्षेत्रक के वि-कार्बनीकरण के एजेंडे को सफलतापूर्वक आगे बढ़ाने के लिए विभिन्न चुनौतियों का समाधान करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

In its Nationally determined contributions (NDC) 2015, India has committed to reduce 33-35% of its CO_2 emissions by 2030 than its 2005 levels.

For this goal, India needs to push for Decarbonizing transport.

CHALLENGES →

① Huge dependence of fossil fuels for transport in India (Petrol, diesel, Natural Gas).

② Renewable technologies such as Hydrogen fuel cell, Electric vehicles still at an nascent stage.

③ India's logistics still takes place as much as 63% by roadways.

④ The new technologies will push further the vehicle costs.

Steps required →

① Moving towards technologies that reduces the CO_2 emission (BS VI engines, ethanol blending program, etc.)

② Generate awareness about CO_2 & GHG emissions & the need to decarbonise transport

③ Green tax → ~~tax~~ Increase tax on more polluting vehicle.

④ Subsidies & Incentives needs to be provided on Electric vehicles.

⑤ Increase spending on R&D from 0.65% of GDP to 2-3% of GDP.

Decarbonising will not only reduce climate change but also help to achieve SDG-7

3. The System of Rice Intensification (SRI) has the potential to mitigate the concerns associated with rice production in India. Analyze. Also, suggest ways in which this can be achieved. **(150 words) 10**

चावल तीव्रीकरण प्रणाली (SRI) भारत में चावल के उत्पादन से संबद्ध चिंताओं को कम करने की क्षमता रखती है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, उन तरीकों का भी सुझाव दीजिए, जिनके माध्यम से इसे हासिल किया जा सकता है।

System of Rice intensification (SRI) is the process of reducing the water intake for rice field irrigation.

POTENTIAL of SRI →

① Paddy is a water guzzling crop. This has ~~lead~~ led to depletion of ground water table. SRI can protect ground water from further depletion.

② Paddy produces CH_4 (Methane) which is a GHG. SRI can reduce the production of Methane.

③ Reduce the ripening time of paddy and enable farmers to take an additional crop in the year

(4) It increases the yeild of Paddy.

(5) It reduces the excess usage of fertilizers & thus reducing Soil Salinity & ~~river~~ field runoffs.

IMPACT OF SRI

Positive	Negative
→ Ground water table has been increasing in those area where SRI is practices.	→ Lack of awareness among farmers.
→ It has increased the productivity of paddy farmers & thus their incomes too has Increased.	→ Still indiscriminate use of flooding irrigation & Urea & other fertilizers.

WAYS it can be Achieved →

(1) Massive awareness campaigns (successful examples)

(2) giving Incentives for practicing SRI

(3) Providing formal Credit at cheap rates to enable them to procure inputs needed for SRI

4. Identifying the key elements under the National Beekeeping and Honey Mission (NBHM), explain how it can help achieve the goal of "Sweet Revolution" in India. (150 words) 10

राष्ट्रीय मधुमक्खी पालन एवं मधु मिशन (NBHM) के अंतर्गत शामिल प्रमुख तत्वों की पहचान करते हुए, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि यह भारत में "मीठी क्रांति" के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने में कैसे सहायता कर सकता है।

NBHM is a program which aims to achieve productive enhancement of honey in India

Key Elements →

① Providing Credit to farmers to get adequate capital for bee keeping.

② Providing awareness on best practices of bee Keeping.

③ Providing adequate vaccines, medicines, Sprays, etc for healthy development of bees.

④ Development of gardens which can provide adequate nectar to bees.

⑧ Providing markets to the bee farmers to sell their produce @ adequate price.

(6) Building Robust Infrastructure such as linkages to food processing Industries (FPIs), etc to provide better opportunities to bee farmers.

(7) Boosting export potential of Honey.

Achieving the Goal of "Sweet Revolution"

(1) Production of honey will rise.
(2) Use of honey in FPIs will Increase
(3) Enhanced employment & income in rural areas.
(4) Honey could be exported to various countries. Thus bringing FOREX.
(5) Honey could replace sugarcane as it is a water intensive crop.

Hence, NBHM has a potential of bringing Sweet revolution in India. Govt should Invest adequately for upliftment of bee farmers

5. It is argued that excessive state intervention in itself has created multiple hurdles in the agricultural marketing system in India. Explain with adequate evidence. (150 words) 10

यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि स्वयं राज्य के अत्यधिक हस्तक्षेप ने भारत में कृषि विपणन प्रणाली में अनेक बाधाएं उत्पन्न की हैं। यथोचित साक्ष्यों के आधार पर स्पष्ट कीजिए।

According to Economic survey of India 2019-2020, there are certain sector where government intervention must more than it self.

For example → Essential commodities Act (ECA).

Hurdles due to ECA →

① Putting stocking limits discourages investment in storage (cold storage, warehouses, etc)

② Due to ECA, various agriculture products gets inflated due to lack of a Robust Infrastructure.

③ When stocking limits are applied, the APMCs face lot of challenges in performing their marketing activities due to lack of procurement.

Thus in case of ECA, government intervention hurt more than it helps.

Other issues →

① Contract farming has not been very successful due to excessive state intervention. State while protecting the farmers put excessive regulations and compliances on the company. Hence it becomes unattractive for the private player.

Way forward → State should intervene only when market forces cannot ~~act~~ strike a balance.

6. Bring out the inefficiencies that plague the core road logistics business in India. Also, suggest some ways to overcome them. (150 words) 10
भारत में प्रमुख सड़क संभार-तंत्र व्यवसाय को संकटग्रस्त करने वाली अक्षमताओं को स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, उन्हें दूर करने के लिए कुछ तरीकों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

Road sector in India is the 2nd largest ecosystem in the world (after US)

Road also carries >65% of total logistics in India.

Inefficiencies →

1. Over-crowding of National highways and State highways (More than 40% traffic is only on NH).
2. Lack of all weather connecting roads to the last mile
3. Slower pace in construction of new roads.
4. Inadequate Maintenance & Repair of worn out roads.

(5) More/high number of accidents due to not following of traffic rules.

(6) Excessive delays in transportation due to traffic jams.

WAYS to OVERCOME →

(1) Building Robust road infrastructure by increasing the pace of construction of building roads

(2) Ensuring road connectivity to every nook and corner of Indian village

(3) Ensuring following of traffic rules by the drivers.

(4) Decongestion of NHs (eg. Dedicate freight corridors can help).

(5) Speedy Maintenance & repair of Road.

India needs to spend more on its road sector to bring the overall cost of

7. Discuss the opportunities & challenges in privatisation of railways in India. (150 words) 10

भारत में रेलवे के निजीकरण में निहित अवसरों और चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Railways in India is the 3rd largest Ecosystem in the world.

It is the largest Passenger carrier and the 4th largest freight carrier in the world.

Opportunities of Privatisation of Railway →

① Increase in capital by the entry of private entity.

② The construction of coaches and locomotive engines can be given to the private sector.

③ They bring new & innovative technologies with them.

④ It will Increase employment opportunities as they'll establish new ~~and~~ firms

(8) FDI can be attracted. This will increase FOREX as well as Rupee stability will increase.

(6) It can bring down the cost of travel for the citizens.

(7) Movement of freight can be faster.

CHALLENGES →

(1) There is no regulator between the two (Indian Railways will only regulate)

(2) Safety concerns are real.

(3) Willingness of citizens about giving public entity in hands of private management has to be considered.

(4) COVID-19 has brought economic slowdown. Lack of private investors.

WAY forward
- → Safety check-ups should be done regularly of private sector
- → A Robust grievance redressal

8. The Public Distribution System (PDS) in India is not only a significant anti-poverty measure but also serves as an instrument of raising nutritional security. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (PDS) न केवल एक महत्वपूर्ण निर्धनता-रोधी उपाय है, अपितु यह पोषणात्मक सुरक्षा बढ़ाने के एक साधन के रूप में भी कार्य करती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The National food security act (2013) provides for a PDS system to provide food security to the vulnerable section of India.

PDS is provided to around 83 Crore individuals
- → 50% in Urban
- → 75% in Rural.

PDS as an Anti-poverty Measure →

① Provide Rice @ 3 Rs/Kg and wheat @ Rs 2/Kg. In addition also provides Millets Coarse grain @ Rs 1/Kg.

(2) During COVID-19, additional 5 kg of grain were provided to the PDS beneficiaries

(3) Rs 6000 to Pregnant and lactating mothers to take care of their health & their child health.

PDS as Instrument of Raising Nutritional security :-

(1) Bio-fortification of food.
for eg. Golden Rice (added vitamin A)

(2) Healthy Carbohydrates & fats are provided via cereals & proteins provided via pulses.

(3) Since it covers around 67% of food deprived population, it can significantly provide them Nutritional security

PDS is a very crucial system for achieving SDG-2 i.e. zero hunger in

9. In order to make fisheries in India a profitable and sustainable enterprise, the subsidy regime needs to be rationalized. Do you agree? **(150 words) 10**
भारत में मत्स्य पालन को लाभदायक और संधारणीय उद्यम बनाने के लिए सब्सिडी व्यवस्था को युक्तिसंगत बनाने की आवश्यकता है। क्या आप सहमत हैं?

India is 2nd largest fisheries sector in the world.
In addition to that Marine products have been the largest exports among the food products exports.

Need to Rationalise subsidy Regime →

① PM Matsya yojna provides subsidies to procure boats and fishing gears. This has increased the fish production

② Subsidies to procure other input such as nets, fish food, etc also needs to be given inorder to make their production profitable.

Impacts of Subsidies

Positive

→ Production will increase

→ Income will increase

→ More employment in fisheries sector

Negative

→ WTO issues b/w developing & developed countries

→ excess burden on countries fiscal resources

Subsidies need to be provided in order to provide ample opportunities to fish farmers to earn a decent standard of living..

10. Explaining the significance of millet cultivation, give reasons behind its low cultivation in India. **(150 words) 10**

मोटे अनाजों की खेती का महत्व स्पष्ट करते हुए, भारत में इसकी कम खेती के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

India is the largest producer of Millets in the world.

Significance →

① Economic →
provides enhanced incomes & employment

② Nutrition →
More nutritious than cereals.

③ Environment →
Millet sequest CO_2 (absorb CO_2)
Paddy release CH_4 (Methane).

Reasons behind low cultivation

→ Considered "food of poor"
(Social stigma)

→ MSP more for Paddy & Wheat

→ Lack of awareness to farmers

To aim for food security & SDG-2 we must increase the production as well as the consumption of Millets in India.

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11. Discuss the issues plaguing crop procurement in India. Also, suggest measures to strengthen the procurement framework. **(250 words) 15**
भारत में फसल खरीद को बाधित करने वाले मुद्दों की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, खरीद ढांचे को मजबूत बनाने के उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

The National food security Act (2013) mandates the state to procure crops from farmers for the purpose of food security.

However, there exists various gaps and issues in the process.

ISSUES →

① Issues faced by FCI (Food corporation of India)

(i) High amount of post harvest loss. (acc. to NITI ayog around 30% of crops lost at farm gates)

(ii) High logistics cost, transportation costs (India spends around 14% GDP in logistics which is very high)

(iii) Storage issues :- Lack of warehouses, Cold storages, etc.

(iii) Issues with MSP (Minimum Support Price)

(i) Regional disparities in procurement.
(for g. 90% of wheat is procured from only Pb, ~~AH~~ MP & HR).

(ii) Only benifits Paddy & wheat farmers

(iii) due to this, significant shift to overproduction of wheat & Paddy.

Issues faced by farmers →

(i) low prices for their produce.
(they demand higher MSP (C2).

(ii) Lack of APMCs near to the farms.

MEASURES TO STRENTHEN →

(i) NITI Aayog India @ 75 suggests village level procurement to reduce

harvest loss.

(ii) Increase Storage facilities with the help of PPP project.

(iii) Need to bring efficiency in logistics. (Eg. Multimodal logistics park).

(iv) Farmers need to be provided with adequate returns for their produce (C2).

(v) Crop diversification needs to be promoted

A Robust Crop procurement system is the need of the hour to achieve SDG-2 which is Zero Hunger.

12. In the context of India's transportation multimodal mix, highlight the reasons behind the low share of water transport. Also, mention the steps that can be taken in this regard, with specific reference to Major Port Authorities Bill, 2020. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में परिवहन के बहुविध मिश्रण के संदर्भ में, जल परिवहन की निम्न हिस्सेदारी के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, प्रमुख पत्तन प्राधिकरण विधेयक, 2020 का विशेष संदर्भ देते हुए इस संबंध में उठाए जा सकने वाले कदमों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

India has a long coastline of 7500 KM. It has a significant number of large and small Rivers. But still the share of water transport remain low in transporta multimodal mix.

REASONS →

(i) Significant Initial cost of water transport development.

(ii) Rivers run along the major National highways as well as railways.

(iii) River-linking has not been adequate, which hinders the movement of goods & people

(iv) Indian coastline has a gentle slope hence Heavy weight vessels face issues in accessing the ports.

(v) The rivers of peninsular India are non-navigable due to abundance of water falls.

Due to all these reasons, Water Transport has a lower share.

STEPS that Can be Taken

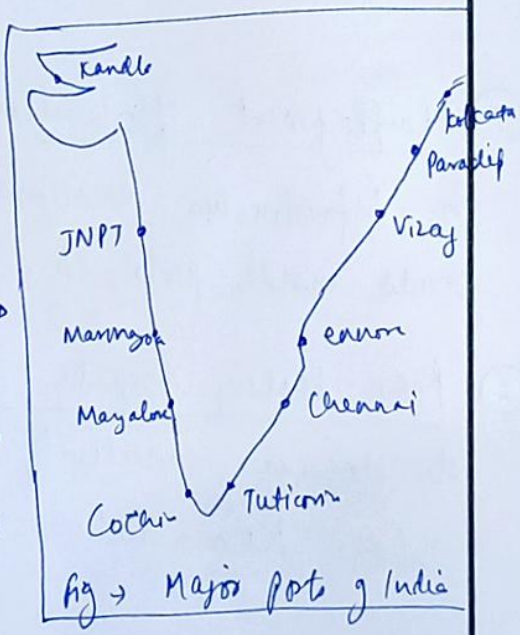

fig → Major ports of India

① Major ports Authorities Bill, 2020, establishes Local bodies for port development.

② It gives these bodies autonomy to raise loans for Infrastructure development

(3) International collaboration can be consider
for Dredging operations.

(4) Turn around time of ships can be
reduced by faster approvals & clearences
(current → 64 hours
global → 24 hours)

(5) Employment opportunities can be increas
in Infrastructure development such as stora
roads inside ports, etc.

(6) River-linking projects should be understo
to increase connectivity
(eg. Ken - Betwa linking)

Water transport needs to be Integrated
in the multimodal transport mix in ord
to bring down the overall logistics c
for India and make it a $5 trillion e

13. A reliable and efficient transport system is the key to agricultural marketing. Discuss. Also, highlight the significance of Kisan Rail Scheme and Krishi Udan Scheme in this context. (250 words) 15

एक विश्वसनीय और कुशल परिवहन प्रणाली कृषि विपणन की कुंजी है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में किसान रेल योजना और कृषि उड़ान योजना के महत्व पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

According to NITI ayog report around ₹ 90,000 crore worth of crops is lost from the farm gates due to inadequate transport infrastructure.

IMPORTANCE of reliable & efficient transport system

(i) Perishable products such as fruits, vegetables, etc. needs to be transported faster to APMCs.

(ii) Leakages in food crops (esp cereals) is a serious issue. It needs to be handled by efficient transport system.

(iii) Better income of farmers if their produce reach APMCs on time.

(iv) Cold storages, Cold refrigerators, etc protects the crops from pests and harsh climate.

(v) From APMCs, the agricultural produce need to be transported safely to the retail shops & fair price shops

(vi) For growth of food processing Industries the ~~trans~~ efficient transport is sine qua non.

However, our transport system is not efficient. According to NITI ayog report around 30% of crops gets wasted due to inefficiencies in transport.

SIGNIFICANCE OF KISAN RAIL SCHEME →

① It provides cold refrigeration for Perishable products. This would reduce food wastage

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while transporting for long distances.

(2) ~~for~~ Enhanced ~~income~~ Income for farmers

(3) Lower prices for consumers

(4) Achievement towards food security.

SIGNIFICANCE of KRISHI UDAN scheme →

It provides cold refrigeration in Air freights.

(1) Transportation of over long distances; reduce wastage.

(2) Boost Exports (esp fruits & vegetables)

(3) will lead to Increase in FOREX.

Other measures to Enhance Transportation
- → Operation Greens
- → Collection at Village level.
- → Cold storage Infrastructure development

A Robust transport system is very significant for Booming Indian food processing Industry and overall agriculture marketing.

14. Enumerate the key provisions of RCS-Udan Scheme. Also, discuss performance and challenges associated with this scheme since inception. **(250 words)**

आर.सी.एस.-उड़ान योजना के प्रमुख प्रावधानों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। साथ ही, अपने शुभारंभ बाद से इस योजना के प्रदर्शन और संबद्ध चुनौतियों की भी विवेचना कीजिए।

Presently, India is 3rd largest domestic civil aviation industry.
India aims to become 3rd largest International Market by 2025.
RCS Udan scheme can play a big role in achieving this dream.

Key provisions →

① Development of 100 new airports by 2023.

② Attracting FDI in civil aviation sector

③ Development of Parking Bays for aeroplanes (as India will face shortage in coming years)

for instance → Parking spaces are being built @ Pantnagar airport in Uttrakhand

④ Enhancing the airspace : decongesting air routes for better civil aviation transportation

⑤ Enhancing safety measures in various airports (especially Table top airport such as Mangalore, Kozikode, etc).

PERFORMANCE →

① Various new Airports have been made functional (eg. Kushinagar airport in UP)

② Parking bays are being built and are near completion.

③ The air-fare has been significantly reduced in the past ~~5~~ 5 years

④ Safety of various ports has been Increased (eg. Speed check's and landing speed correct systems).

CHALLENGES associated →

① It requires huge investment. (Lack of Capital & funding)

② Bureaucratic hurdles in (Land acquisi environmental clearances, etc)

③ Regional disparities. (Backward areas have been kept away from the scheme)

For a faster and more safer mode of transport, the Civil aviation infrastructu needs to be robust.

WAY forward →
- Attracting investment by Private players
- Single window clearences for faster service delivery
- Monitoring & auditing of Safety of airports.

15. Discuss the reasons behind increasing demand of processed food in India and the scope for Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs) in this context. What important factors should be considered while facilitating formation of FPOs? (250 words) 15

भारत में प्रसंस्कृत खाद्य पदार्थों की बढ़ती माँग के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों और इस संदर्भ में किसान उत्पादक संगठनों (FPOs) के लिए निहित अवसर की विवेचना कीजिए। FPOs के गठन को सुविधाजनक बनाते समय किन महत्वपूर्ण कारकों पर विचार किया जाना चाहिए?

Food Processing Industry (FPI) has been growing at a rate of 10% in last 5 years.

THE reasons for Increasing demand are →

① Increasing Urban Population & Urban food habits. (Acc to CENSUS 2011 → 37 crore Urban Population. It is being predicted to rise to 60 crores in 2030).

② Increasing purchasing power of people (due to Increasing Income & employment)

③ for Food Security of India

④ Reducing food wastage (NITI Aayog tells ₹90000 crore wastage

(5) More choices to consumers.

(6) Helps in pulling down the Inflation.
(for eg. frozen peas are now available all year round)

SCOPE of FPOs in this regard →

(1) FPOs can help in food crop procurement, transportation & storages

(2) With the help of Govt. funding, they can initiate FPIs of their own.

(3) Increase Awareness about FPIs among farmers and Rural Population.

(4) They can increase Employment opportunities, provide loans and thus enhance rural income.

Factors that should be considered while facilitating formation of FPOs.

① Adequate Formal credit to FPOs (By Priority sector lending norms, other govt. schemes, etc. (PMKSY, etc)

② Adequate Infrastructure, such as all weather connecting roads, access to markets, etc.

③ Access to a nearby FPI which can procure crop directly from FPOs

④ Provision of warehouses, Covered and Plinth facilities, Cold storages, etc in the village area.

⑤ Access to nearby Markets (APMCs).

FPIs are the rising Industries which not only can bring food security but also Increase India's exports. Hence Govt. needs to provide Big boost to FPIs in India

16. What do you understand by e-agriculture? Explaining how information communication technology (ICT) can help the agriculture sector, high some initiatives taken by the government in this regard. **(250 words**

ई-कृषि से आप क्या समझते हैं? यह स्पष्ट करते हुए कि सूचना और संचार प्रौद्योगिकी (ICT कृषि क्षेत्रक की सहायता कर सकती है, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा की गई कुछ पहलों पर डालिए।

E-agriculture can be defined as the use of Information and Communic Technologies (ICT) to aid production logistics and marketing of farmers produce.

ICT helping Agriculture sector →

① Various Mobile apps provide data a information regarding weather prediction market information, etc

eg. Kisan Suvidha app

② ISRO's → Bhuvan Portal → Help in providing the soil fertility map to farmers.

(3) National Crop insurance portal → It is the online portal where all information & claims of PM-fasal beema Yojana are made

(4) EKTA portal (Ekikrit Kisan taknikI Abhiyan → It provides real time information about best practices for various crops such as onion, garlic, mangoes, etc

(5) KVKs (Krishi Vigyan Kendras) → help farmers to adopt to various new technologies which will help in increasing productivity.

(6) e-NAM (National Agriculture Market) Uses ICT to integrate the segmented India market into one National Agricultural market.

Other benefits that ICT can provide

① Make the Logistics sector efficient by use of a real time tracking mecha

② Enhance the storage by tracking the filled space as well as the remainin space for storage of crops.

③ Mobile application can convey the water quantity ~~the~~ that a farmer need to irrigate a particular crop. (for instance, IOT (internet of things) can be utilised to control water from a mobile app

④ Fertilizer & pesticide concentrations can be calculated via use of ICT.

To enhance the food security in India & to achieve SDG 2, use of ICT in Agriculture became very crucial

17. Explaining the concept of Integrated Water Resource Management, discuss how it can help in addressing the gaps in the present system of water management in India. (250 words) 15

एकीकृत जल संसाधन प्रबंधन की अवधारणा की व्याख्या करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि यह भारत में जल प्रबंधन की वर्तमान प्रणाली में व्याप्त कमियों को दूर करने में कैसे सहायता कर सकता है।

Integrated water resource management can be understood as a comprehensive exercise to utilise the mearge water resources in India judiciously.

India has 17% of world's population & only 4% water resources. In addition Ground water table is falling & Climate change is adding mor problems.

Hence, An Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) becomes very important.

~~Feaub~~ Features of IWRM →

① Watershed development (check dams, Afforestation, mulching to conserve moisture etc)

2) Recharging the Ground water table by Rainwater storage.

3) Rainwater harvesting ("Catch the Rain Campaign" to save ground water depl

(4) Promoting MICRO IRRIGATION by →

- Precision farming
- Drip & Sprinkler Irrigation
- Pivots
- Rain guns
- Fertigat

(5) Rejuvenation of Traditional water bodi such as Ponds, tanks, etc.

(6) Awareness campaign to spread the importance of water

GAPS in Present Water Management →

(1) Indiscriminate use of Ground water (depletated water table)

(2) flooded Irrigation, which is only 50% effective.

(3) Misuse of water, wastage of water in domestic works.

(4) Runoff from fields which mixes toxic pesticides & herbicides in rivers & drinking ponds

IWRM can help in filling these gaps →

(1) Watershed development can Increase the water use efficiency. Mulching reduces evaporation, thus less irrigation is needed.

(2) Rainwater can be utilised for both irrigation purposes as well as domestic purposes. This saves further depletion of ground water table.

(3) IWRM can bring alive the local water bodies and aid in the availability of water

(4) It can prevent droughts & famines

Hence, IWRM is sine qua non in saving the country from water crises

18. Highlighting its potential, discuss the challenges that are being faced in th dairy sector in India. Also suggest some steps, which can be taken in th regard. **(250 words) 1**

डेयरी क्षेत्रक की क्षमता पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, भारत में इस क्षेत्रक द्वारा सामना की जा र चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में उठाए जा सकने वाले कुछ कदमों का सुझाव दीजिए।

India is the leading producer of dairy in the world.
But still in terms of exports, we are far behind.

POTENTIAL of DAIRY SECTOR →

① It can provide employment to rural population.

② Additional income for farmers.
(helps in achieving the aim of doubling farmers' income by 2022.)

③ Economic empowerment of Rural Wom

④ Provide Boost to the Food Processing Ind

in India.

(8) Enhanced Exports and thus FOREX increase.

CHALLENGES →

(1) Lack of connectivity to markets in nearby areas

(2) Infrastructure deficit (such as all weather connecting roads, Internet penetration, etc.)

(3) Lack of Initial capital (Since, Income is less)

(4) Lack of ~~Vet~~ Veterinary doctors and hospitals in Rural areas

(5) Lack of Vaccines and Vaccination set ups for cattle

(6) High Incidence of diseases (Foot & mouth diseases, Brucellulosis, etc.)

(7) Excessive crossbreeding → Increased vulnerability

to diseases, including various exotic diseases

Steps to be taken →

① Robust Credit Mechanism required.
(collateral free long term loans with minimal interests)

② Infrastructure development (access to markets, roads, etc)

③ Mobile veterenary services (Door step services

④ Increase the rate of vaccination for cattl

⑤ Increase the Budget for Research and development in Animal husbandary.

⑥ Artificial Insemination can be considere

⑦ Increase number of veterinary hospitals and Medical schools.

Dairy sector can aid the farmers income and help India to achieve its $5 trillion

Don't write anything this margin (कृपया भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Do you agree with the view that despite its enormous economic appeal, land in India has never been the engine of growth? Give reasons.
(250 words) 15

क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि अत्यधिक आर्थिक आकर्षण के बावजूद, भारत में भूमि कभी भी संवृद्धि का इंजन नहीं रही है? कारण बताइए।

Agriculture sector in India, was not the engine of economic growth till 2002-2003. Only after 2003, Agriculture was declared as the main sector of Indian economy.

Land is intricately linked to the Agriculture economy. Hence, land was not considered as an engine of growth.

Economic appeal of Land

- Agriculture (16% GVA) takes place on land
- Infrastructure (road, railways, storage, Industries) etc, require land.
- Social sector (housing, Electricity, water, sanitation) all are related to land.

Land : Not an engine of economic growth

① Traditionally in India, Land was associated with prestige & status, and never as an economic asset.

② Since, independence India focused more on Industrial sector (esp PSUs, etc.)

③ Post 1991 reforms, Service sector provides boost to Indian economy & thus land was taken to a backseat

④ Agriculture only contribute ~~to~~ a meagre 16% to GVA of Indian economy.

⑤ Presently too it is service sector that contributes to a enormous 55% GVA, and most of the exports come from service sector (IT exports).

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

LAND : As an engine of economic growth →

① Agriculture supports 43% workforce in India (Eco-survey 20-21)

② 75% of Indian rural households are dependent on Agriculture as livelihoods (Eco-survey 2019-2020)

③ It is the Upstream of ~~almost all the~~ many Industries (eg. food processing, textile, leather, etc)

④ It contributes to a major chunk in Indian exports (eg. Basmati, non-Basmati, etc).

Hence, Land has been an engine of economic growth but its realisation happened only after we suffered some setbacks in our economy. Further, More investments are needed to build a Robust Infrastructure so that we can maximise the benifits from the that we have

20. The overall farm mechanization in India has been lower than many other major countries. Discuss the need for farm mechanisation, the hurdles in this context and the steps required to ensure adequate progress.
(250 words) 15

भारत में समग्र कृषि मशीनीकरण कई अन्य प्रमुख देशों की तुलना में कम रहा है। इस संदर्भ में कृषि मशीनीकरण की आवश्यकता, व्याप्त बाधाओं और पर्याप्त प्रगति सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आवश्यक कदमों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Farm mechanization means the use of modern machines to replace humans and animals, and increase the overall productivity and efficiency of the agriculture sector.

The penetration of mechanization has been much lower in India than many of its western counterparts.

The agriculture of USA, UK, Germany and many other countries is heavily mechanised. (eg. Only 1% of population of USA is engaged in agriculture activities)

In India only those areas which saw Green ~~revolu~~ revolution saw mechanization.
Eg. Pb, HR, Rajasthan, western UP, etc

NEED for farm Mechanization →

① To enhance the overall productivity from sowing to harvesting.

② Machines like happy seeders can enhance the sowing process of seeds.

③ Combine harvesters can more efficiently harvest as well as segregate the cereals.

④ Power weeders remove the weeds and other invasive plants which can harm the crops.

⑤ Reduce Stubble burning in Delhi-NCR

⑥ Enhance Microirrigation and fertilizer usage.

Thus mechanization can Enhance productivity and Reduces soil salinity & make it fertile.

HURDLES →

① High initial costs (Income of Indian farmers is low)

② 87% of Indian farmers are small & marginal (~~cons~~ segmented landholdings)

③ Lack of formal institutional Credit

④ Low awareness of mechanization in rural areas

⑤ Abundance of Labour in Agriculture sector.

These factors make Mechanization in India challenging.

Steps Required →

- Custom hiring centers need to be Increased.
- Awareness has to be provided
- Excess labour can be shifted to other employment activities.
- Subsidies can be provided to FPOs and farmer groups.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1864)

Name of Candidate	TANUJ PATHAK		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	854826
Center	Online	Date	31/12/2021

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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3	10	
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5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Agristack can serve as a foundation to build innovative agri-focused solutions, thus enabling creation of a better ecosystem for agriculture in India. Comment. Also, discuss the concerns associated with it.

(150 words) 10

एग्रीस्टैक अभिनव कृषि-केंद्रित समाधान प्रदान करने के लिए एक आधार के रूप में कार्य कर सकता है, इस प्रकार यह भारत में कृषि के लिए एक बेहतर पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र के निर्माण को सक्षम बनाता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इससे संबंधित चिंताओं की भी विवेचना कीजिए।

Agristack is a holistic technological stack which will contain all the information regarding farmers and farming.

Agristack Enhancing Agriculture Ecosystem →

(1) Better dissemination of welfare schemes {eg. DBT, Subsidies, etc}.

(2) Database of Land will help to provide [Area based Solutions].

(3) Help in [producing Inputs] as per the requirement of farmers and their lands
Eg → HYV seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, etc.

(4) Providing adequate Irrigation facilities to the farmers.
{ Canals, tubewells, drip-sprinkler, etc }

(5) Streamlining of APMCs and Agri-markets according to farmers needs.

(6) Determining locations of warehouses, cold storages, etc. { Robust Logistics for enhancing Agri productivity }

CONCERNS

- Data security {as increasing cyber attacks}
- Privacy of farmers { since sensitive database required }
- Land record digitization is still not comprehensive.
- Diverse agriculture practices throughout India

Agristack is a futuristic move that could achieve our ambitions aim of doubling farmers income by 2022.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Despite the advantages of geothermal energy, it has not been adopted on a wide scale in India. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

भूतापीय ऊर्जा के लाभों के बावजूद, इसे भारत में व्यापक पैमाने पर नहीं अपनाया गया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Geothermal energy is a type of Renewable energy which can help India in achieving its NDC {i.e. 50% Non-fossil fuel based energy production}

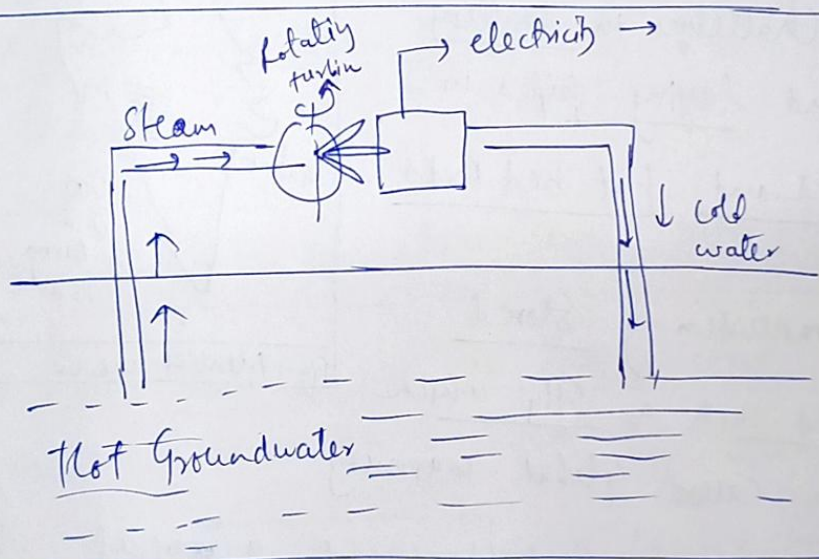


fig → Geothermal energy production

ADVANTAGES →

① Renewable energy → Inexhaustible source {Groundwater is replenished}.

② No emissions of toxic gases like NO_2, SO_2, etc

③ Can aid in India's energy demand

CHALLENGES →

① Difficult to detect such huge reservoir of Hot water.

② Challenges in drilling and laying pipes in Hard and Hot bed Rocks.

Fig → Potential areas

③ Emmission of Stored Gases such as CH_4 which can cause Global warming

④ Lead to displacement of local population

⑤ Constructions in tectonically active area can be vulnerable {Potential for disasters}

Continuous Research is required inorder to tap this huge potential of futuristic technology

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. While the WTO seeks elimination of subsidies that contribute to IUU (illegal, unreported and unregulated) fishing, there are multiple concerns around it. Discuss while highlighting India's stand on the issue.
(150 words) 10

जहाँ IUU (अवैध, अनरिपोर्टेड या असूचित और अनियमित) मत्स्यन सब्सिडी को समाप्त करना संधारणीय मत्स्यन को सुनिश्चित करने हेतु परिकल्पित है, वहीं इसके इर्द-गिर्द अनेक चिंताएं विद्यमान हैं। इस मुद्दे पर भारत के रुख को रेखांकित करते हुए इसकी विवेचना कीजिए।

Fishing is one of the major employment activity in India. It provides income and food to millions of poor fish farmers in India.

Reasons of WTO for elimination of Fishing Subsidies

① Creates distortions in the International market & Mismatch in Demand - Supply

② Promotes Fish Trawlling → A danger for our Marine Biodiversity.

③ To Bring Parity of fisheries sector between developing and developed countries

④ Curb Unregulated and Unmonitored fishing in Developing Countries

Multiple Concerns

- WTO's concern is directed against China but other developing countries will be also effected
- Hinders doctrine of "Special concessions" to developing countries
- Poor and vulnerable fish farmers - require inputs for boats, fishing gears, etc
- India regularly monitors and regulates its fishing sector, hence it is unjustified.

INDIA'S STAND

- India has opposed the elimination of fish subsidies
- It has highlighted the requirement of subsidies for its vast vulnerable population.

Fish subsidies are an important mechanism for India for his fishing community, However we need to ensure that a sustainable fishing activity is being done.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. There is a view that the current agricultural policies in India are biased against rainfed agriculture. Comment. Also, identify government initiatives in this regard. (150 words) 10

यह विचार दिया जाता है कि भारत में वर्तमान कृषि नीतियां सिंचित कृषि के पक्ष में हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकारी पहलों की पहचान कीजिए।

According to Economic Survey 2019-20 :-
Around 70% of India's Rural households are dependent on Agriculture sector.
And according to NITI Ayog Report → Only 43% of India's Net sown area is Irrigated. Rest ~ 60% area is Rainfed.

BIASED AGRI POLICIES →

(1) Higher MSP on water Intensive crops which require irrigation facilities.
Eg. Rice, sugarcane, etc.

(2) fertilizers (esp urea), Pesticides, herbicides etc require adequate & efficient irrigation

(3) Promoting Micro-irrigation practices which can be only applied in areas with Irrigation facilities.

(4) APMCs well established in areas with Irrigation facilities {eg. Pb | HR | Western UP}

(5) Development of FPIs more in Norther part in India.

(6) Development of Cold storages, CAP facilities warehouses, etc ~~biased~~ more in N-W India

However India also focuses on Rainfed agriculture →

- PM-Fasal Beema Yojana
- PM-KISAN for all farmers
- River-linking projects in peninsular India, etc

Other Initiatives
- Micro-irrigation fund under NABARD.
- PM-Kisan Sampada Yojana
- Watershed development (PM-Krishi Sinchai Yojana).
- Operation Greens

All these initiatives combined with better Markets will surely uplift our Rainfed agriculture areas.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

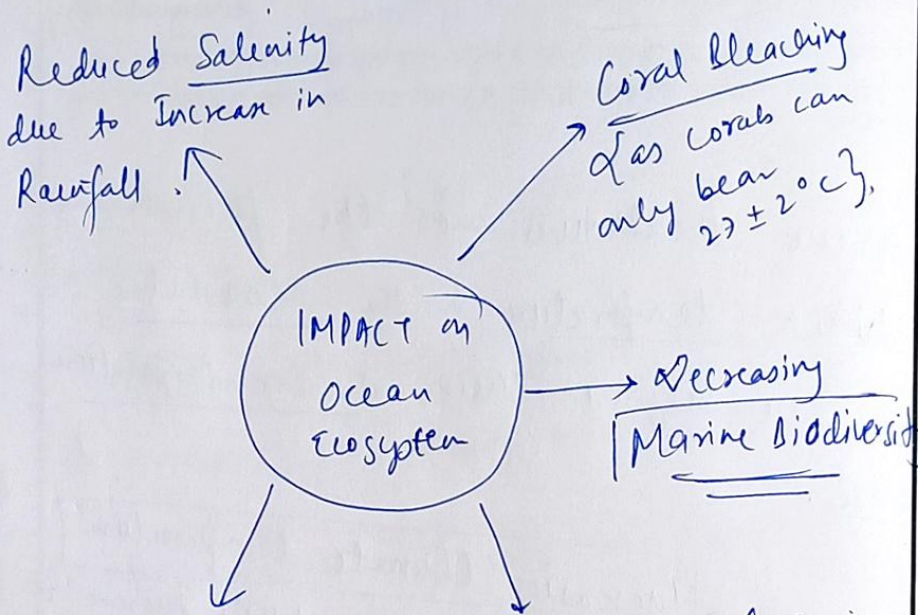
5. Enumerate the major causes behind marine heatwaves. Also, discuss their impact on the ocean ecosystem. **(150 words) 10**

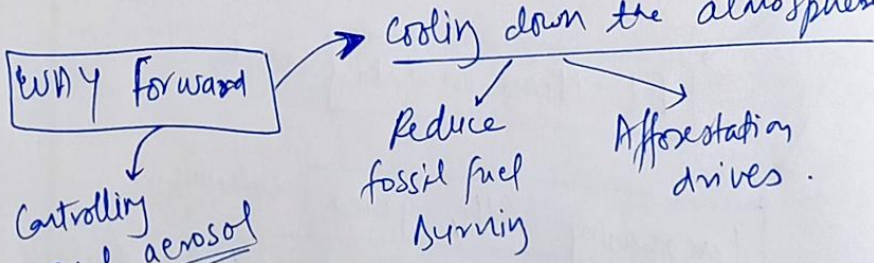
एकल-उपयोग वाले प्लास्टिक क्या हैं और ये पर्यावरण के लिए खतरा क्यों हैं? भारत में एकल-उपयोग वाले प्लास्टिक को चरणबद्ध रीति से समाप्त करने से संबंधित चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Marine heatwaves ~~are~~ is the phenomenon in which temperature of the coastal areas rise beyond their average temperature range.

CAUSES OF MARINE Heatwaves

- Increasing Climate temperature (IPCC 6th report → 1.07°C Increase in atmospheric temperature)
- Increase Ocean Temperature (Min. of Earth Sciences → 1°C average rise in Indian ocean).
- EL-Niño modoki events.
- Increasing GHG gases which traps the outgoing terrestial radiation
- Increased Solar Irradiation over Marine areas





we need to act fast to save our marine ecosystem & achieve SDG-14 {life below water}.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Aseismic structures are touted as a viable solution to combat earthquake destruction. In this context, highlight the need of a National Program on Seismic Retrofitting of Buildings and Structures in India. **(150 words) 10**

भूकंप के विनाश से निपटने के लिए भूकंपीय संरचनाओं को एक व्यवहार्य समाधान के रूप में माना जाता है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में भवनों और संरचनाओं के भूकंपीय पुनर्निर्माण पर राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम की आवश्यकता को रेखांकित कीजिए।

Aseismic structures refer to those development projects and infrastructure which can sustain the impact of earthquakes.

Aseismic structures as a solution to combat Earthquake →

① They can provide adequate strength needed to stand against earthquake

② Provide faster rebuilding and rehabilitation after destruction from an earthquake

③ Aid in Capacity building and preparedness ~~for~~ reducing earthquake vulnerability in India

Need for a National program on Seismic Retrofitting of Building & Structures

① India is prone to earthquake.

↳ Himalayas → tectonic activity still active {eg. Uttarkashi eq}.

↳ Bhuj fault active

↳ Reservoir induced Seismisity is a real threat. {eg. Koyna Dam}.

② Faster Recovery from disaster →

- Speed up economic activities
- Fasters up education, healthcare, communication & power supply.

Hence, ~~the~~ Inorder to be ready to fight against EQ we need to ~~be~~ have a strengthened plan of recovery. It will also enable us to save millions of life and billions worth of property.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

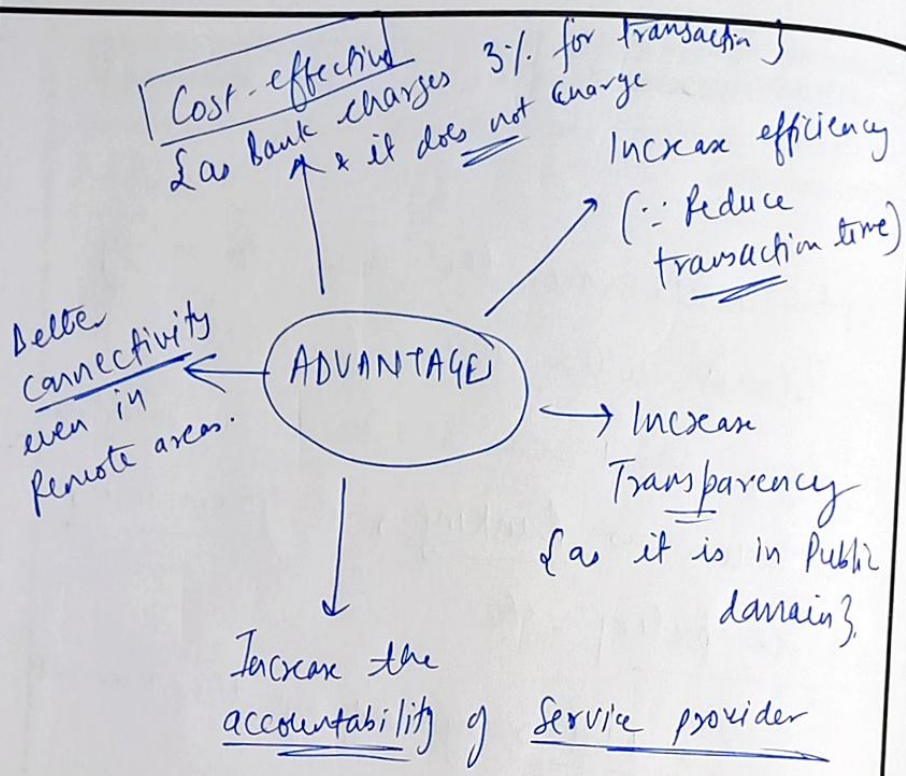
7. Despite the risks associated with cryptoassets, their underlying advantages should not be overlooked. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

क्रिप्टो-एसेट्स से जुड़े जोखिमों के बावजूद, उनके अंतर्निहित लाभों की उपेक्षा नहीं की जानी चाहिए। चर्चा कीजिए।

Crypto assets are the new technology based assets which utilise Blockchain technology and can be used for multiple purposes such as Banking, e-governance, cloud computing, etc.

Risks associated

- Not recognised by the government
- Open architecture (Reduces secrecy of data)
- Prone to Cyber-attacks (such as Phishing attack, etc)
- If key is lost, then crypt-asset is also lost.
- Increase in Money laundering, drug trafficking and other organized crimes. (as difficult to Monitor).
- Energy Intensive ⇓ degrade environment (consume more power).



Hence, Crypto assets can be utilised in various economic activity in India. However there is a need for their monitoring and regulation. Moreover awareness and education will have to be provided for their effective usages.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Virtual Reality and Augmented Reality (VR and AR) have massive innovation potential across a wide range of industries and research fields in India. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

हालांकि, कृषि जैव प्रौद्योगिकी में हमारे कुछ सबसे महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दों के समाधान की अपार क्षमताएं हैं, लेकिन भारत में इसके विकास के समक्ष अनेक बाधाएं विद्यमान हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

VR & AR are the new degenerative technologies which ~~works~~ ~~on~~ creates an alternative world for the user.

for eg → In VR one can experience the condition of desert or a forest while sitting in his home.

USES OF AR & VR

① Computing → Increase designing of various softwares & hardwares

② Production → In Industries can be used to produce new & ~~the~~ intelligent designs.

③ Agriculture → To monitor the soil health & profite.

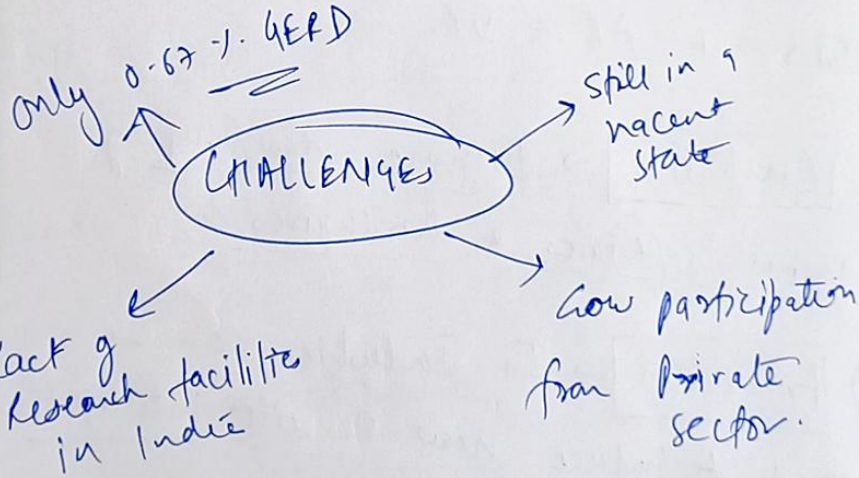
(4) Food Processing Industries → Better conveyer belts and packing of products

(5) Health sector → diagnosis of diseases

(6) Education → Explaination of various topics (Solar system, atom, etc)

(7) Sports → Better training experiences.

(8) Service Sector → Enhance tourism experience.



Hence, AR & VR technologies can be harnessed to provide an inclusive growth to Indian Economy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Discuss the role and functions of Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) and examine whether the NDPS Act, 1985 needs to be remodelled.

(150 words) 10

नारकोटिक्स कंट्रोल ब्यूरो (NCB) की भूमिका और कार्यों पर चर्चा कीजिए तथा परीक्षण कीजिए कि क्या NDPS अधिनियम, 1985 को पुनर्निर्मित करने की आवश्यकता है।

NCB is a Statutory Body placed under administrative control of Ministry of Home Affairs.

ROLE & function

- Investigation of drug rackets, drug related crimes in India
- Research & development in developing new technologies to catch drug cartels & crimes
- Awareness programs for drug control in India
- Judicial Cases against the criminals and drug dealers.

Don't write anything in margin (कुछ ना लिखें)

Need for NDPS act to be remodelled

① Lack of funding for NCB →
{hinderances in R&D as well as investigations}

② Excessive Political and Bureaucrative interference.

③ Delays in operations due to lack of coordination between various departments

WAY forward
- → Increase in funds for better operations of NCB
- → Single window clearence to be provided
- → Bringing in Transparency & accountability in NDPS act

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Recent events have raised concerns around the issue of surveillance in India. Do you think surveillance is a necessary evil to tackle crime and terror? Discuss the various arguments on the issue. (150 words) 10

हाल की घटनाओं ने भारत में निगरानी के मुद्दे को लेकर चिंता बढ़ा दी है। क्या आपको लगता है कि अपराध और आतंक से निपटने के लिए निगरानी एक आवश्यक बुराई है? इस मुद्दे पर विभिन्न तर्कों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Recently due to [Pegusus Issues], there has been a debate around the need for Surveillance in India

~~Surveil~~

CONCERNS
- → Against Individuals liberty
- → Dangers for ~~onto~~ journalists {due to surveillance of their devices}.
- → Against the Right to Privacy {Puttaswamy judgement of SC}
- → Danger to Integrity & Soveignity of India {as Surveillance of our Secret Agent can Reveal Sensitive information}.

NECESSARY EVIL

- To counter fake speeches
- counter Misinformation & disinformation
- Reduce Episodes of public unrest.
- Tracing of Criminals & getting to know their activities in Advance
- Tackling Terrorists by knowing their hide out and plans

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. The decision to grow a particular crop by a farmer is affected by various factors other than the yield of a crop. Discuss this statement and assess the need for bringing a change in the cropping pattern in India.

(250 words) 15

एक किसान द्वारा किसी विशेष फसल को उगाने का निर्णय उक्त फसल की उपज के अतिरिक्त विभिन्न कारकों से प्रभावित होता है। इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए तथा भारत में फसल पद्धति (क्रॉपिंग पैटर्न) में परिवर्तन लाने की आवश्यकता का आकलन कीजिए।

Agriculture is a holistic process requiring amalgamation of various factors such as Climatic, Economic, Social factors, etc.

Various factors that affects farmer's decision →

(i) Climatic → Availability of Rainfall
→ Temperature condition (Rabi in winter, Kharif in Summer)

(ii) Fertility of Soil → Rice, wheat, etc require fertile soil
→ Millets, pulses, etc. can be grown in less fertile soil too

(iii) Irrigation availability → Water-intensive crops if irrigation is available.
Eg (Rice, Sugarcane, etc)

(iv) Labour availability → few crops labour intensive (eg. Rice, Organic products)

(v) Other Inputs → Fertilizers, Pesticides, Weedicides, Mechanization

(vi) Profit on the Produce

Eg → High MSP crops are more frequently grown

(vii) Market Availability → Crops with more demand are grown more

NEED for Bringing Change in Cropping pattern

(1) Current MSP regime promotes WATER Guzzling Crops {Rice, Sugarcane} → Depleting Ground Water table.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Environmental Impact → Excess use of Urea
- → NO_2 production
- → Soil Salinity increases.

(3) Excess food stock with FCI.
{ wastage of food due to degradation }

(4) Rising Nutritional Hunger in India
{ Need to promote more nutritional products such as Millets, Pulses, etc }.

WAY forward
- → Mission Millet needs to be intensified
- → Micro-irrigation practices should be promoted (Drip, sprinkler, etc)
- → Rationalization of Urea Subsidy

We need to promote crop diversification for doubling farmer's income on one hand & fulfilling SDG-2 on the other.

Don't write anything in margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Identifying the importance of livestock in the Indian agricultural economy, enumerate the steps taken by the government in this regard. Also, discuss the potential impact of climate change on the livestock sector.

(250 words) 15

भारतीय कृषि अर्थव्यवस्था में पशुधन के महत्व को चिन्हित करते हुए, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। साथ ही, पशुधन क्षेत्र पर जलवायु परिवर्तन के संभावित प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

India has the Largest live stock sector globally. For instance –

We are
- Largest [Milk] producer
- 2nd Largest [fish] producer
- 2nd Largest [Poultry] producer
- 5th Largest [Meat] producer

Importance of Livestock Sector
- Additional Income {Help doubling farmers income}
- Raises Employment {esp. Women & landless labourers}.
- Increases Nutritional food {protein rich diet}
- Provide Manure {Dung, etc}
- Famine Reserve {Can be used during Draughts/Famines}.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Steps taken by Government

- National livestock disease control program {Foot & Mouth disease, Brucellosis}
- Rastriya Kamdhenu Ayog (for indigenous dairy upliftment)
- Animal husbandry ~~Agriculture~~ Infrastructure fund (corpus ₹ 15,000 crore)
- Fisheries and Aquaculture dev. fund (₹ 9000 cr corpus)
- PM-Matsya Sampada Yojana {Insurance to fishers}.
- Increase in fodder production

POTENTIAL IMPACT of Climate Change

① Decrease in Fodder production {due to decrease in rainfall}

② Decrease in Grazing Grounds.
{due to Increasing fire hazards in forest}

(3) Increasing Diseases due to increase in temperature.
{ IPCC 6th report → 1.07°C increase in temp. since 1901 }

(4) Potential Impact on Fisheries sector
{ due to deminishing Corals → reduction in fishes around the coast }

WAY forward
- → Climate Resilient Fodder production { Drought resistance seeds, etc }
- → Reliance on Indigenous Breeds of cattle. { More suitable for dry climate }

Hence, Livestock sector is very important to provide a cushion to our farmers and help in achieving our aim of Doubling farmers income

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. It has been argued by some economists that supply creates its own demand. In this context, discuss the merits and demerits of reliance on investment in infrastructure to boost the Indian economy.

(250 words) 15

कुछ अर्थशास्त्रियों द्वारा यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि आपूर्ति अपनी मांग को स्वयं सृजित करती है। इस संदर्भ में, भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था को बढ़ावा देने के लिए बुनियादी ढांचे में निवेश पर निर्भरता के गुण एवं दोषों की विवेचना कीजिए।

India suffers from a chronic deficit in Infrastructure. Hence the time is ripe to boost our Infrastructure capabilities.

Supply creating its own demand →

① Increase in Processed food products boost its consumption.
{ Eg. Maggi by Nestle, Biscuits, etc }

② Rolling out [5G technology] will automatically enable consumers to change their phones. { Increase in demand of Phones }

Merits of Reliance on investment in Infrastructure

Boost Agriculture sector

- Development of Cold storages, Cap and plinth facilities, etc
- A robust infrastructure will bring down the logistics cost (current 14% of GDP)

Boost Industrial sector

- An uninterrupted power supply will Increase production in Industries {Hydropower projects}. etc.
- Faster Movement of Goods will Increase economic activity {eg. DFCs, Bharatmala, etc}

Boost Service sector

- Enhance Tourism, education, health, etc {telemedicine, etc.}
- Provide digital Connectivity
  - → Boost Entrepreneurship & Start-ups will Increase}

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Demerits of Reliance on Infrastructure

- Require **huge investment** {e.g. ₹103 Crore invested in NIP}
- Lesser focus on development of education, esp. **vocational education**
- Lesser focus on **Production Activities** {e.g. lesser focus on increasing efficiency of industries and more in developing external infrastructure}.
- May **increase unemployment** {e.g. Mechanization & ~~disguised~~ unemployment in Agriculture sector}.

WAY forward → Require a balance in developing infrastructure and stimulating demand in the economy.

Infrastructure development has become extremely crucial in realising our dream of **$5 Trillion economy**.

14. Innovations emerge not just as an opportunity but also as a pre-condition to assure the sustainability of food production. Analyse the statement in context of the food processing sector in India. **(250 words) 15**

(FPS)

नवाचार, खाद्य उत्पादन की संधारणीयता को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए न केवल एक अवसर के रूप में बल्कि एक पूर्व शर्त के रूप में भी उभरें हैं। भारत में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्रक के संदर्भ में, इस कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

FPS in India has been growing at an average rate of 10% since last five years.

It provides employment to → 18 lakh directly, → 52 lakh indirectly

Innovation in FPS has become Sine qua non

Innovation as Opportunity

- → Better processing of food. {New machineries for separating grains from chaff, etc}
- → Enhance collection of food at source {eg. Using Blockchain technology can ~~enhance~~ streamline collection process}
- → Better Quality of food source. {eg. Artificial insemination, Embryo Cloning, etc.}
- → Reducing incidence of disease in Plants + Animals

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Innovations to ensure sustainability of food production

① Better drought Resistance plants
{Eg. GM seeds, HYV seeds, etc}

② Drought resistant Animals.
{Selective mating, cross-breeding technologies, etc}.

③ Innovations | Reduce food wastage |.
{for eg. Enhance shelf life of processed food}.

④ Innovations help in Increasing the | nutritional content | in food
{Eg. β-carotene added Rice to reduce vitamin-A deficiency}.

⑤ Help in Increasing | Awareness | to save food wastage, etc
{Eg. Use of AI, Social Media, etc.

Brain drain
{Economic survey suggest that 67% patents by NRIs}

Issues in Innovation

- Lack of technology
- Insufficient funding {only 0.67% of GDP}
- Lack of Infrastructure. {such as Roll out of 5G is delayed, etc}

WAY forward

- Eco survey 2021 → suggest to Increase GERD to 2.5%.
- Increase collaboration with foreign universities to enhance technology
- Building Robust Infrastructure
  - digital Connectivity, etc.

As PM said → "Jay Anusandhan", Innovation has become sine qua non for an Inclusive food Processing sector.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. The factors contributing to unemployment in India are not merely a result of the structural issues related to the Indian economy. Discuss. Also, highlight the measures taken to address the problem of unemployment in recent times. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में बेरोजगारी को बढ़ावा देने वाले कारक केवल भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था से संबंधित संरचनात्मक मुद्दों का परिणाम नहीं हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, हाल के दिनों में बेरोजगारी की समस्या के समाधान के लिए किए गए उपायों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

According to PLFS 2019 → Around 3 crore unemployed people in India. This paints a grim picture of employment opportunities in India

Factors contributing to unemployment

- Social factors → Caste system & occupational Immobility
- Economic factor → excessive dependence on Agri sector {43% workforce in Agriculture & disguised unemployed}
  - Lack of employment in Manufacturing & service sector
- Educational factors → Acc. to India Skill Report 2018 → only 47% of students are employable
  - According to Eco-survey → 3% formal skill, 9% informal skilled

Other factors are →

↳ Political factors → vote-bank politics
{ to channelise grievances of unemployed people }

Hence, unemployment is not merely a structural issues in India →

Supply - demand mismatch
{ i.e. Industry - academia disjoint }.

Obsolete Higher education curriculum, etc.

~~But a co~~

MEASURES TAKEN →

① Skill development schemes →

① PM - Kaushal Vikas Yojana

② National Apprenticeship training program (announced in Budget 2021)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Creation of Employment opportunities

- Boost to MSMEs
  - { doing away with differences in definition of Manufacturing & Service MSMEs }
- Simplification of Labour laws
  - { Bring Gig & Platform workers under legal laws }.

(3) Boosting Self Employment

- PM-Mudra Yojana
- Stand-up India
- Start-up India

(4) Resolving Academia - Industry disjoint

- NEP (2020)
  - { producing job ready generation }
- e-Shram portal
  - { database with skills / unskilled workers }.

Unemployment has to be tackled carefully in order to achieve India's aim of Inclusive Growth & development

16. Highlighting the major announcements made by India in the recently concluded COP26, examine India's capabilities in achieving net zero emissions by 2070. **(250 words) 15**

हाल ही में संपन्न COP26 में भारत द्वारा की गई प्रमुख घोषणाओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, वर्ष 2070 तक शुद्ध शून्य उत्सर्जन की स्थिति प्राप्त करने में भारत की क्षमताओं का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Recently in COP26 in Glasgow, ~~Hona~~ Honourable PM announced various commitments to achieve our targets towards reducing Climate Change.

PANCHAMRIT

- Reducing Carbon Intensity by 45% by 2030
- Carbon net zero by 2070
- 500 GW power production by ~~Non-fossil fuels~~ Renewable energy
- Reducing 1 Billion tonnes of CO_2 emmisions by 2030
- 50% production of electricity by Non-fossil fuels.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

INDIA's CAPABILITIES →

① India has achieved following in last few years :-

↳ 24% forest cover in 2019 (FSR 2019)

↳ Around 25% Carbon intensity has come down compared to 2003 levels.

↳ Around 150 GW of Renewable energy production & around 80 GW energy production by Hydro.

② India's ambitious program of NAPCC enable it to achieve its aim.

③ PAT scheme, ECBC (energy control building code)
(Perform, achieve, trade etc)

④ FAME scheme, National Hydrogen Mission
BS VI Engine & Prod^n of Hydrogen by Green Sources

(8) Economic / Financial Mobilization

- RBI (PSL for Renewable Energy)
- SEBI {ESG bonds, Green Bonds, etc}
- India joined International platform for finance by European Commission, etc.

CHALLENGES

- Lack of Technology {i.e. still at a nascent stage}
- Still heavily dependent on Coal & oil (50%) (25%)
- Developed countries not providing finances (eg $100 Bi have not been provided)
- Renewable energy is land intensive {i.e require extensive land}

We need to enhance our efforts towards aiming for Net negative by 2070 and fulfill our NDCs obligations.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. While geography plays a definite role in the recurring disasters in Western Ghats, it is the human intervention that has exacerbated them. Discuss. Also, suggest measures to protect Western Ghats from these frequent disasters. **(250 words) 15**

यद्यपि, पश्चिमी घाट में बारंबार आपदाओं के घटित होने के पीछे भौगोलिक स्थिति एक निश्चित भूमिका निभाती है, तथापि मानवीय हस्तक्षेपों ने उन्हें और बढ़ा दिया है। विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, बार-बार आने वाली इन आपदाओं से पश्चिमी घाट को बचाने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

~~Reco~~ In recent years, the occurances of disasters have increased in western ghats, especially in Kerela State.

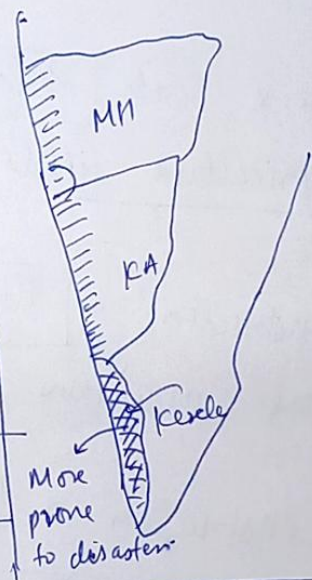


Fig → western Ghats

ROLE OF GEOGRAPHY →

① Incidence of Monsoon
Heavy monsoon rainfall in Western Ghats {Prone to floods}.

② Steep Slopes → WG are very steep. {prone to landslides}

③ Frequent Cloudbursts → due to Orographic rainfall.

HUMAN Intervention Exacerbating disasters

① Large scale [Urbanization] in WG, especially in Kerala.
{ Closely packed houses, etc }.

② Large scale [deforestation] for making agricultural fields and industries.

③ Construction of [Hydropower projects] in steep mountains

④ Construction of [Roads], [Railways], { [Blasting], [drilling] etc cause weakening of soil }.

⑤ [Shifting Agriculture] in WG weakens the soil and increases landslides.
{ esp. Tea, Spices, etc }

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Measures Required

- Sustainable Urbanization practices. {Avoid habitation on steep slopes}
- Terrace farming practice, Bunding & Contour building
- Moving away from Shifting Agriculture to permanent agri practices
- Proper [Environment Impact assessment] before development projects. {eg. Dams, Railways, roads, etc.
- Afforestation drives, etc.

Kasturirangan Committee reports to declare WG as [Ecological sensitive area] can be considered.

Need to promote awareness and education regarding sensitive WGs and achieve [SDG-11] {Sustainable habitations}.

18. The IPR regime in India is mired by inadequate protection and ineffective implementation. In this context, discuss how the IPR regime can be made more robust and effective. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में IPR प्रणाली अपर्याप्त संरक्षण और अप्रभावी कार्यान्वयन से ग्रस्त है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि IPR प्रणाली को और अधिक मजबूत एवं प्रभावी कैसे बनाया जा सकता है।

Intellectual Property (IP) is defined by WIPO as "Creation of Mind"

Hence, IPR are those Rights of the individual which protects his "Creation of Mind" from illegal usages.

IP can be → GI tags
→ Copyrights
→ Industrial designs, etc.

IPR inadequate protection in India

→ No laws protecting different types of Creations. {e.g. Tribal arts, etc}

→ WTO do not recognize Indigenous Medicines, etc {only recognize GI tags}

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

IPR Ineffective implementation

→ Inadequate Implementation of "Copyright act"
{Rampant Piracy of Copyrighted Material}

→ Ineffective protection of Indigenous Tribal medicinal knowledge.
{lack of awareness in Tribals}

→ MNCs often complain about misuse of "Compulsory licensing" regime

→ MNCs complain about ineffective protection of [TESTDATA] {i.e. test data leakages, etc}.

SUGGESTIONS

① Strict Implementation of Copyright act {i.e. Stringent punishments for violation}

② [Mass holding] and [awareness dissemination] among Tribals regarding their knowledge of Medicines & art

(3) Compulsory licensing regime need to be made more comprehensive.
{only usage during emergencies like COVID-pandemic}

(4) A efficient deliberative platform required where all stakeholders can be brought at one place.

(5) Engagement with WTO to get recognition of Indian IPRs.

IPR regime needs to be strengthened to protect our indigenous tribal on one hand and foster an environment of INNOVATION on the other.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. What are the similarities and differences between the activities of terrorists and organized criminal groups? Also, elaborate upon the fact that their linkages occur in both tactical and strategic ways. **(250 words) 15**

आतंकवादियों और संगठित आपराधिक समूह की गतिविधियों के बीच समानताएं और असमानताएं क्या हैं? साथ ही, इस तथ्य पर सविस्तार चर्चा कीजिए कि उनके संबंध सामरिक और रणनीतिक दोनों तरीकों से होते हैं।

Organised Criminal (OC) are the associations which try to obtain money from illegal ways, often surviving on fear and corruption.
& By INTERPOL.

SIMILARITIES between Terrorist & OCs

① Both try to obtain money for their personal purposes

② Both rely on illegal ways and means to function

③ Both induces fear in the Minds of Public

~~④ Both~~.

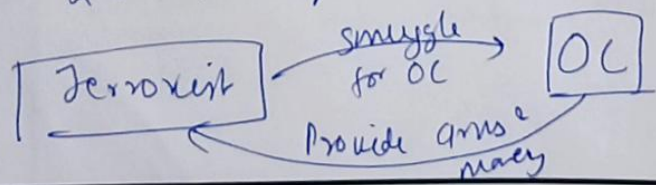
DIFFERENCES

Terrorist	OC
① Try to topple the existing government	Try to create a parallel economy
② Political Motives	Economic Motives
③ Often use violent methods for their purpose	Generally rely on Non-violent methods

LINKAGES BETWEEN OCs & Terrorists

① Terrorist is in need of money for their activities (Procurement of weapons, etc).

OCs want someone to smuggle their products (arms, drugs, cattle, etc)



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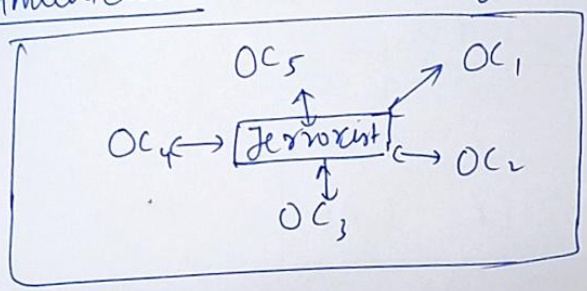
(2) ~~Ter~~ OCs have | trans-national Reach |
Hence they act as Eyes and Ears for terrorists.

(3) OCs in order to establish themselves in different countries, that various terrorist groups

(4) Terrorist often act as | gateway | for communication between many OC groups



Government steps
- → Prevention of Corruption act.
- → Prevention of Money laundering act
- → Narcotics drugs & Psychotropic substance act
- → institutions
  - ED
  - CBI
  - NCB
  - FIU-IND

We need to break this nexus of Terrorist-OC in order to bring peace & security in our country

Don't write anything in this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. There is a view that the 'civil society' is emerging as the new frontier of war', in the 4th generation of warfare. Do you agree with this view? Substantiate with logical arguments. **(250 words) 15**

ऐसा माना जाता है कि नागरिक समाज, युद्ध की चौथी पीढ़ी में एक नए मोर्चे के रूप में उभर रहा है। क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं? उचित तर्कों के साथ पुष्टि कीजिए।

Civil Society (CSOs) is defined by World Bank as all those organization which aid Governments efforts for welfare services.

NEW FRONTIER WAR →

- Many laundering activities by CSOs
- Not submitting Returns
- Not keeping adequate accounts

IB has accused various CSOs like Amnesty, Cord-aid & Green piece to reduce India's GDP by

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at least 2-3%. This is because they undermine development activities in India.

↳ Many NGOs in N-E mobilise public opinions against Government policies ⇒ Increase in INSURGENCY {eg. opinions against AFSPA}.

However CSOs are important because

① Mobilizer of Public Opinion

② Advocate of Human Rights {eg Samtha & Tribal Rights}

③ Service Provider in Remote areas {eg. PRATHAM NGO & Education}.

④ Educator of Vulnerable People {KRUTHI NGO}.

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Hence, CSO Increases the democratic Nature of India, However they need to be regulated & Monitored.

Recent FCRA amendment will bring Accountability in Civil Society organization

VISIONIAS
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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2422)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0854826

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : TANUJ PATHAK

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

तारीख
Date

26/08/2023

केंद्र
Centre

Dehradun

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

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	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2422)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

VISION IAS

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. भारत के पारंपरिक रंगमंच के रूप समाज के आदर्शों और भावनाओं तथा समुदाय में एक व्यक्ति की भूमिका को दर्शाते हैं। उदाहरण सहित विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
The traditional theatre forms of India reflect the ideals and emotions of the society, and an individual's role in the community. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has a rich variety of traditional theatre forms. These ~~the~~ theatre forms have been evolving from ancient periods.

Bharat Muni's Natyashastra has given the fundamentals of theatres in India.

Theatre forms reflects ideals and emotions →

① ~~Kathputli~~ Kathputli in Rajasthan

Reflects the way of life in Rajasthan.

↳ The dressing of Males and females.

↳ It also represents the interactions that take place between various people inside houses as well as in society

(ii) It represents the prevalent music and dance forms in the region

(iii) Also represent the division of labour in society

for (Eg) Women are potrayed involved in Household work

Males involved in Agriculture, etc.

Theatres reflects individuals role in community

① Reflects different people involved in different activities.

(Eg) Children are shown as students going to school.

Females potrayed as Homemaker, etc.

Hence, theatres reflect the prevalent way of life in the region. Theatre as an art form have been declining. Need is to build awareness in community to protect their cultural Heritage.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. सांची स्तूप के ऐतिहासिक और स्थापत्य कला संबंधी महत्व का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि इसने भारत में भविष्य की स्थापत्य कला को किस प्रकार प्रेरित किया है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Provide an account of the historical and architectural importance of the Sanchi Stupa. Also, discuss how it inspired the future architecture in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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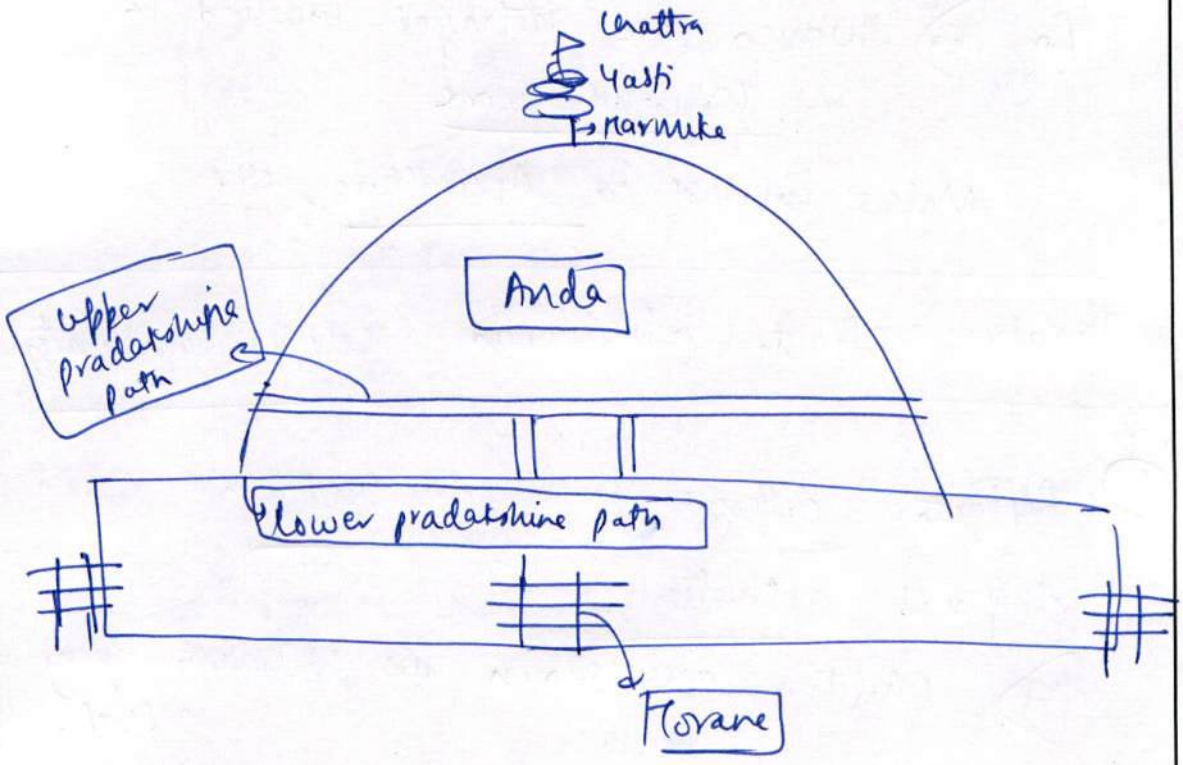
Sanchi stupa is present in Sanchi, Madhya Pradesh.



Architectural importance →

① It represents the Buddhist philosophies.

Eg Carvings in Vedica represent the Jataka tails.

② two pradikshina path → only present

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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in Sanchi stupa. ~~Thus~~

(3) Toranas - Gateways are richly decorated with various figures from Buddhist philosophies
Eg Yakshas and Yakshini

It inspired future architecture in India

(1) Inspired designs of various stupas.
Eg Dhamek Stupas in Sarnath

(2) Decoration of Toranas started of Gateways
Inspired the rich legacy of Gopurams built in South Indian temples.

Hence, it was the inspiration of various architectural Marvels of later Indian architecture.

3. भगत सिंह ने क्रांतिकारी विचारधारा, क्रांति के लक्ष्यों और क्रांतिकारी संघर्ष के रूपों के संदर्भ में एक वास्तविक दृष्टिकोण प्रदान किया है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bhagat Singh made a real breakthrough in terms of revolutionary ideology, the goals of revolution and forms of revolutionary struggle. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

During Indian freedom struggle two periods of revolutionary activities were observed —

(i) post swadeshi Movement 1910 – 1917

(ii) Post Non-cooperation Movement 1920 – 1930

Bhagat Singh Breakthrough of Revolutionary ideology

(i) In initial phases of his struggle he believed in individual actions.

Eg throwing Bomb in Central legislative assembly 1929

(ii) At later phases ~~the~~ in his book — "Why I am an atheist" he proposed for GROUP ACTION. Eg Punjab Navjavan Bharat Sabha

GOALS OF Revolution —

(i) The 1910 – 1917 period of Revolution in India just wanted change in Indian

political structure i.e. ~~change~~ Transfer of Power from British to Indians.

(ii) However Bhagat Singh in HSRA (Hindustan Socialist Republic Association) professed for SOCIALISM as the goal of Indian State

(iii) He stood for abolition of all kind of exploitation done by Man on Man.

Forms of revolutionary Struggle —

His writing suggests Bhagat Singh was in favour of Communist Struggle. He was inspired by Marx and Lenin.

Bhagat Singh was the reason for the mass ~~MAS~~ mobilization of Youth in Freedom Struggle. At present Youth must take inspiration from Bhagat Singh and help India leveraging its Demographic dividend.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4. मेजी पुनर्स्थापना के कारणों को उजागर करते हुए, जापान के लिए इसके महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bringing out the factors that led to the Meiji restoration, discuss its significance for Japan. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5. यह माना जाता है कि एक राष्ट्र वस्तुत: एक "कल्पित समुदाय" होता है जो साझा विश्वास, इतिहास, राजनीतिक आकांक्षाओं आदि द्वारा संगठित होता है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि एक राष्ट्र के रूप में भारत का आधार क्या है। साथ ही, भारतीय राष्ट्रत्व की अवधारणा के समक्ष विद्यमान खतरों को भी उजागर कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

It is believed that a nation is an "imagined community" held together by common beliefs, history, political aspirations etc. In this context, discuss what the basis of India as a nation is. Also, bring out the threats to the concept of Indian nationhood. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Nation is defined as the community of people sharing common History, language, culture and a way of life. India became an independent Nation of 15th August 1947.

Basis of India as a Nation →

(i) Indian freedom struggle → The 200 years long struggle from 1857 – 1947 roped Indian citizens in one single thread.

(ii) Nationalism → The ideology of Nationalism popularised by leaders such as Tilak, Gandhiji, etc. appealed to Indians

(iii) Geographical unity — Monsoon unites

India geographically. It is celebrated throughout the country.

(iv) Values enshrined in the constitution →

(i) Democracy — i.e. Rule of the people in India

(ii) Sovereignty — ~~Sovere~~ lies with people of India

(iii) Secularism — Equal respect to all religions

(iv) Values of liberty, equality and fraternity which upholds rights of individuals against tyranny of state

Threats to concept of Indian Nationhood

- Regionalism — Eg. Khalistan Movement
- Secessionist Movements — Eg. Movement for a separate Nagaland
- Communalism — Eg. Godhra Riots of 2002
- Sons of the soil Movements — Eg. In Maharastra
- Linguistic divide — Eg. Attacks on Tamilians in Karnataka.

Need of hour is to unite India from its lengths and breadth and achieve our vision of

EK BHARAT SHRESTHA BHARAT

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6. भारत में फार्मास्युटिकल उद्योग के विकास के प्रमुख कारकों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था और सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य के संबंध में इसके महत्व पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

State the key factors behind the growth of the pharmaceutical industry in India. Additionally, discuss its significance with regard to India's economy and public health.(Answer in 150words)10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Pharmaceutical Industry in India is 3rd largest in the world in terms of volume and 14th largest in terms of value. (Economic Survey 2021-22)

Key factors behind Growth →

(i) Presence of Pristine water sources.
Eg In Himachal pradesh - presence of pure water required for Pharma industries.

(ii) Government policies
Government supported Pharma industry.
Eg PLI scheme for Medicines

(iii) Presence of a large Domestic Market
India - 1.4 Billion strong domestic market

(iv) low labour cost as well as presence of semi skilled and skilled labour.

(v) presence of Petro-chemical industries in India which provide raw material to Pharma industries

Eg Pharma developed in Gujrat and Maharastra due to presence of Jamnagar refinery, etc.

SIGNIFANCE of PHARMA industry

① India's economy
- → Provide employment to Indian citizens
- → Exports to developing as well as developed Nations
  - Eg African countries.
- → Bring FOREX for India

② Public health
- → Provide Generic Medicines which are cost-effective
- → Reduced Out of Pocket expenditure as provide cost-effective Medicines
- → Preventive as well as curative Medicines available for domestic population

Pharma industry must be provided with adequate Active pharma ingredients and other raw materials. This will help us in achieving SDG3 i.e. Better health care

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

7. चर्चा कीजिए कि अरब सागर की तुलना में बंगाल की खाड़ी चक्रवातों के प्रति अधिक प्रवण क्यों है। साथ ही, दक्षिण-पश्चिम मानसून के दौरान उष्णकटिबंधीय चक्रवातों की घटना में आने वाली कमी के कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss why the Bay of Bengal is more prone to cyclones than the Arabian Sea. Also, explain the reasons for the decrease in frequency of tropical cyclones during the Southwest monsoon season. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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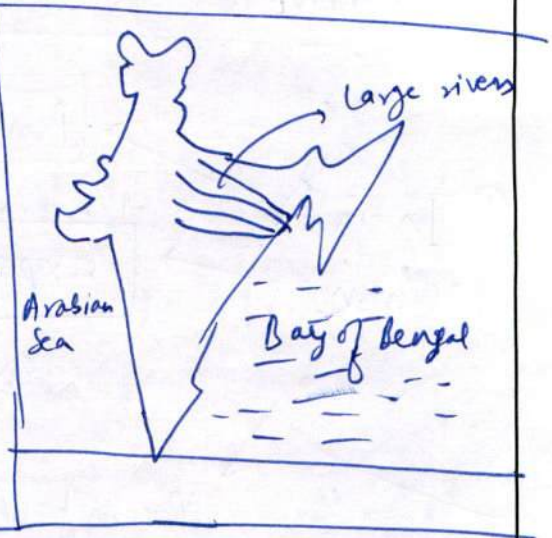
Cyclones require warm sea surface temperature to form (> 27°c). Moreover presence of Coriolis force as well as an existing low pressure system is required



BAY of Bengal (BOB) is more prone to cyclone than Arabian Sea because

(i) Average sea surface temperature of BOB is is more than Arabian sea

Reasons → Influx of warm water by large rivers
→ More heating during summer seasons

(ii) Cyclones originating in Pacific oceans, often enter in BOB due to trade winds

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Decrease in frequency of tropical cyclones during the SW Monsoon season because →

(i) El Niño events — Less heating of BOB as well as Arabian sea.

(ii) Negative IOD (Indian ocean dipole) → Sea-surface temperature remains below 25°C.

(iii) Climate change → Increased Melting of Glaciers → Cold water entering in BOB → Less sea surface temperature

However, due to various reasons such as Marine Heat Waves, El Niño events, etc. cyclones at Arabian sea are at a rise.

Eg) Biparjoy, Nisar, etc.

Need of hour is to build robust Early warning systems as well as effective Mitigation Strategies to safeguard coastal citizens from negative impact of cyclones.

8. प्रकृति में विनाशकारी होने के बावजूद, ज्वालामुखी पृथ्वी पर मानव जीवन के अस्तित्व के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite being destructive in nature, volcanoes are critical for the existence of human life on earth. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Volcanos are the geographical landforms through which the magma inside the earth ~~flows~~ comes out at surface in the form of lava. (Eg) Mt. Etna, Vesuvious, etc.

Volcanos are ~~destrive~~ destructive as →

(i) Eruption of Lava from valcanos can destroy the nearby human habitation as well as Biodiversity

(ii) Earthquake – Eruption of Volcano is sometimes accompanied by Earthquakes. This cause damage to life and property.

(iii) Emission of toxic gases – volcanos emit toxic gases like SO_2, NO_2 in atmosphere which are harmful for Animals as well as Plants

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Volcanos critical for Human life

- Lava when settles down provide rich fertile soil for agriculture.
  - Eg) Deccan Lava plateau.
- Source of Minerals such as Iron, Nickel, Cobalt, etc
- Emit Aerosols in air necessary for cloud formation and Bringing Rainfall

Apart from that shield volcanos such as Hawaii Volcanos provide opportunities for tourism.

Need is to protect the people from destructive impacts of Volcanos.

Early warning systems must be installed to ~~allo~~ alert citizens in advance.

Effective rehabilitation mechanisms must be made for relief to the disaster victims.

9. क्षेत्रवाद के पक्ष में तर्क प्रस्तुत करने में सापेक्ष अभाव एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू है। उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The existence of relative deprivation is an important aspect in constructing the argument for regionalism. Explain with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Regionalism ~~can~~ can be defined as excess love and attachment to ones region in preference to the nation.

Regionalism in India is as a result of relative deprivation

① North east Eg Naga secessionist movements, Mizo movement etc.

↳ Lack of adequate infrastructure in Hills of North east

↳ Lack of connectivity with Indian Mainland

↳ Low representation in Lok sabha and Rajya Sabha.

② Vidarbha Region

↳ Lack of adequate ~~ir~~ ~~irrig~~ irrigation mechanisms for farmers

↳ Low connectivity with Markets leading to increase in farmers suicides

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(3) Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh

↳ Excessive exploitation of Minerals

↳ Excessive deforestation

↳ Lack of basic facilities for citizens

Eg Lack of Education opportunities, Health facilities, etc

led to Rise in Naxalite Movements.

However there are other reasons too →

(1) Son's of the soil Movement in Maharashtra for saving resources of Maharastra for Marathi People.

(2) Religious reasons - Eg Khalistan Movement

(3) Linguistic reasons - Eg Dravid Nadu movement due to attempt of imposition of Hindi language

Strategies to reduce regional movements should be two fold → (1) Adequate socio-economic development and equatable development.

(2) Bullet for Bullet approach for Militants.

However first approach should be preferred to achieve Sabka Sath Sabka Vikas Sabka Vishvas

10. यदि भारत को 'सबके लिए शिक्षा' के लक्ष्य को हासिल करना है तो छेड़छाड़ और स्कूली हिंसा के अन्य रूपों के बढ़ते मामलों की समस्याओं से तत्काल निपटने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
If India is to realise the goal of 'education for all', the issue of rising cases of bullying and other forms of school violence needs to be addressed immediately. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Under Article 21-A India has provided Right to education for children in India. Moreover NEP 2020 envisages 100% ~~pri~~ primary enrollment by 2030.

Issues due to bullying and school violence

① Psychological impact → Excessive bullying makes the child introvert, timid and less social. This leads to inadequate mental development of child.

② As per various studies Psychological stress caused due to school violence and bullying Supresses Growth Hormones. This results in ~~adeq~~ inadequate growth of child's Mind and body.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(3) School violence keeps the child away from attending school. Results in lack of foundational literacy and numeracy.

(4) Violence in school can cause temporary or permanent physical disability. This also reduces the number of school days for a child.

WAY Forward

- Sensitization of teachers to abolish school violence
- Abolition of corporal punishment at school & strict punishments for those who involve in corporal punishment
- Workshops for children to stop bullying practices
- Sensitization of parents ~~to teach~~ on understanding the psychology of their child.

Need to make adequate changes in school atmosphere with respect to bullying and violence in order to achieve SDG 4 (Education for all) as well as achieving our vision to make India developed by 2047.

11. पूर्वोत्तर भारत की सांस्कृतिक और ऐतिहासिक पहचान को आकार देने में अहोम साम्राज्य द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए तथा समकालीन समय में इसकी विरासत पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bring out the role played by the Ahom Kingdom in shaping the cultural and historical identity of North-East India, and discuss its legacy in contemporary times. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. 1940 के दशक तक पूंजीपति वर्ग भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस को समर्थन देने के विषय में सामान्यतः दुविधा में रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, संपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के दौरान भारतीय पूंजीपतियों की अलग-अलग स्थितियों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The capitalist class generally remained ambivalent in their support to the Indian National Congress until 1940s. In this context, analyse the varying positions of the Indian capitalists throughout the national movement. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

~~Ab~~ Ambivalence in capitalist Class

(1) During ~~Non~~ Swadeshi Movement

(1) Participated initially in large numbers as their production and sale increased due to Swadeshi and Boycott

(5) Swadeshi Steam Navigation company

(2) Later they rejected swadeshi due to labour strikes.

(2) During Non-Cooperation in 1921

↳ Initially cooperated with Gandhiji's struggle. ↳ AITUC was formed in 1925

↳ But later rejected the idea of swadeshi

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(3) During CDM →

Participation was lacking during CDM 1930s

(4) During Quit India Movement →

They felt that Socialist ideologies is spreading in Indian freedom struggle.

Socialism was against their interest,

Thus did not participated in QIM

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. भारत में प्रेस के उद्भव का परिचय दीजिए। साथ ही, अंग्रेजों की दमनकारी नीतियों के बावजूद भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के विभिन्न चरणों के दौरान इसके महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Trace the evolution of the press in India. Also, discuss the instrumental impact it had during various stages of the Indian freedom struggle despite the repressive policies of the British. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The first Newspaper in India was initiated by James Augustus Hickey in Kolkata which was called as Bengal General ~~Advisor~~ Gazeteer.

Evolution

Started by the British to keep them informed about happenings from various parts of India

↓

From 1850s onwards various Moderate leaders started their newspapers and journals

Eg Bengalee by SN Banerjee
Amrita Bazar Patrika by Motilal Ghosh

↓

Extremist leaders started their own newspapers to propagate their ideas

Eg Kesari by Tilak
Punjabee by Lala Lajpat Rai

↓

From 1900s onwards various Revolutionary journals were also being printed.

Eg Sandhya and Kal by Anushilan Samiti

↓

Later from 1915 onwards various Nationalist leaders popularised Nationalism via journals.

Eg Gandhiji — 'Young India'

Various repressive policies were imposed by Britishers of Indian newspapers

---

① Vernacular press act 1878 by Lytton

↳ Vernacular newspaper had to ~~keep~~ give a copy to the British administrators

↳ Any article against English administration led to closure of Newspaper/press.

↳ No appeals were allowed against the decision

② Similar Draconian laws were put by Curzon in 1905

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Instrumental Impact it had during various stages of Freedom struggle →

① Moderate phase
- → Dada Bhai Naoroji highlighted economic drain by Britishers
- → Mobilised opinion of intellectual Middle class against oppressive British policies
- ↓ Indian Councils act of 1861, 1891, etc. were result of such mobilization.

① Extremist phase
- → Mobilise public for Swadeshi and Boycott movement
- → Raised feeling of Nationalism by Tilak, Lala Lajpat rai, etc.

③ Gandhinian phase
- → Poliferated the ways and means of Satyagrah.
- → Mobilised various sections of Masses including Youth, Women and pesants
- ↓ ~~Stood~~ Raised awareness against Untouchability, discrimination as well as poliferation of vocational education.

Press still play a very vital role in upholding the accountability of Government.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. विभिन्न प्रकार के मरूस्थलों के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उनमें पाई जाने वाली प्रमुख भू-आकृतियों का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Highlighting the factors behind the formation of different types of deserts, give a brief account of the major landforms found in them. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Deserts are the landmasses that are formed due to lack of precipitation for relatively longer period of time. It is marked by absence of flora and fauna due to less rainfall

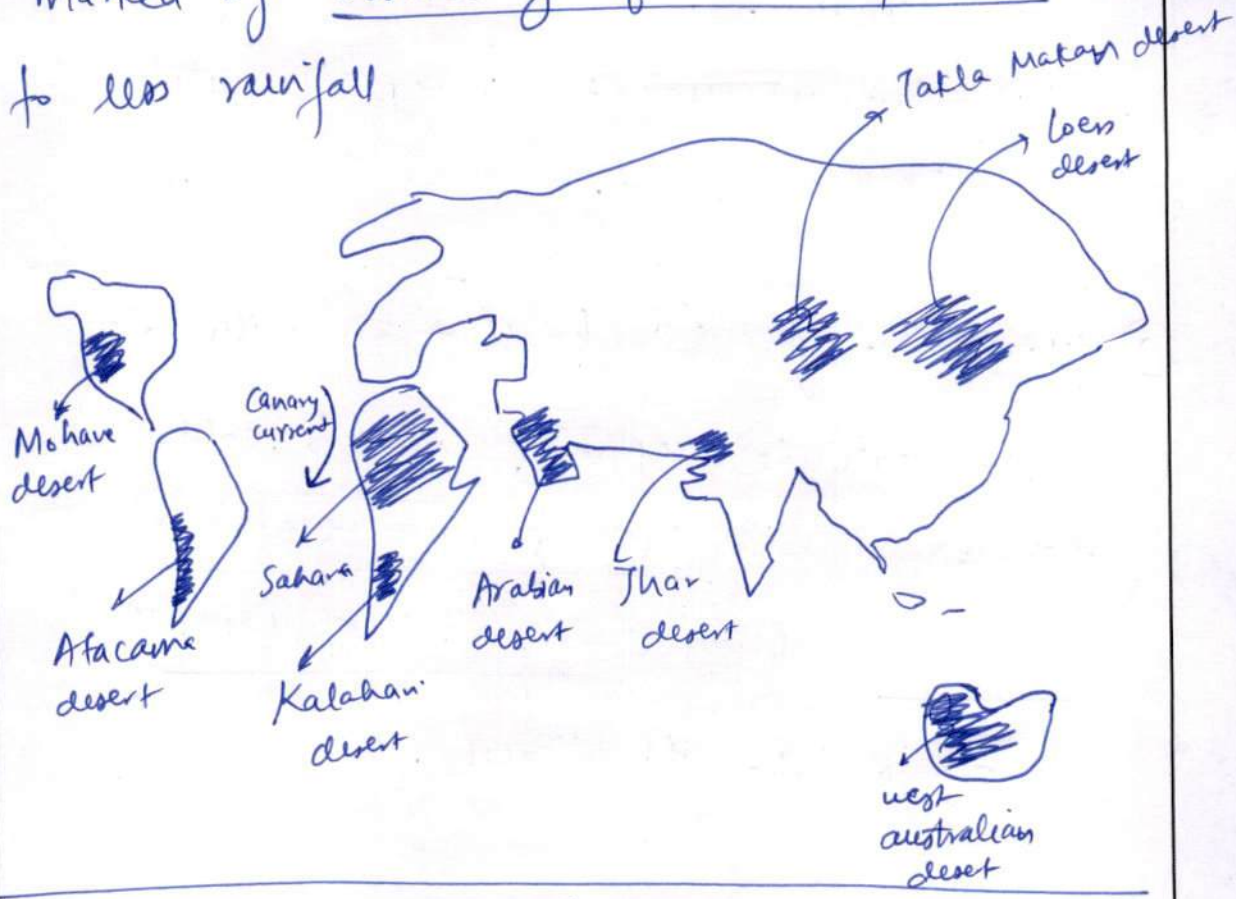

fig – Famous deserts on Earth

Factors behind formation of deserts

① Wind pattern – Trade winds carring moisture move from East to west. Thus they

became drier as they reach western margins of continent.

Eg Thar desert, Atacama desert, etc. Namib desert.

(2) Role of Cold Current → Give dessicating effect to the region. This results in lack of rainfall.

Eg Canary current giving dessicating effect to Sahara.

(3) Formation of Cold Desert — usually in High latitude regions. Due to cold atmosphere → High pressure conditions and stability conditions → Lack of Rainfall.

Eg Ladakh Cold desert.

MAJOR LAND FORMS →

(1) Erosional landforms

(1) Pediplains due to action of wind large plains of sand are formed

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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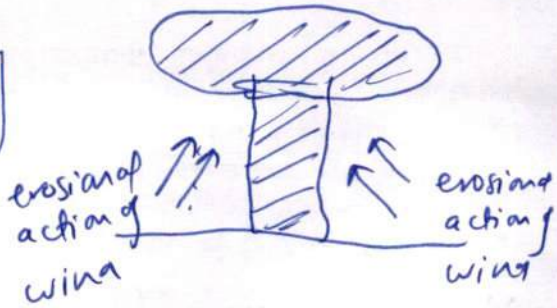
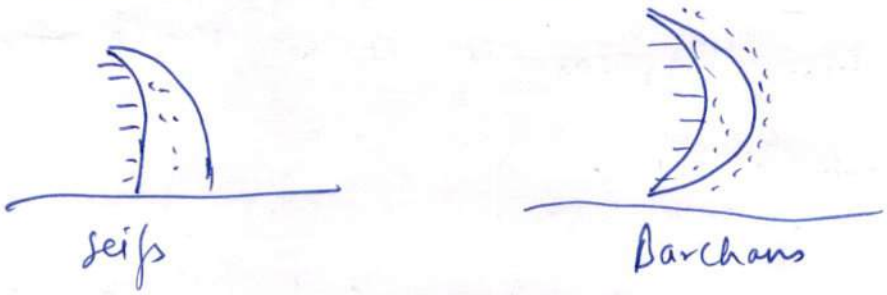
(2) Table top ~~mo~~ hills



(2) Depositional land forms →

(1) Seifs and Barchans



Due to deposition of sand by wind, sand get stacked in the form of concave hill structure.

(2) Loess plateau → (Eg) In China, loess plateau is formed due to deposition of Yellow sand by wind.

In India various communities survive in Harsh conditions of Thar desert. Government must strive to provide food and water security to those communities and fullfill our aim of Reaching the last Mile

15. पर्वत नाजुक पारिस्थितिक तंत्र हैं जो जलवायु परिवर्तन और अन्य मानवजनित व्यवधानों के प्रतिकूल प्रभाव के प्रति संवेदनशील होते हैं। उदाहरण सहित समझाइए। साथ ही, उनके संधारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए शुरू की गई पहलों को भी रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Mountains are fragile ecosystems vulnerable to the adverse impact of climate change and other anthropogenic interventions. Illustrate with examples. Also, highlight the initiatives taken for their sustainable management. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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~~Mountains are formed to due to~~

As per a report of Ministry of Earth Sciences the glaciers in Hindukush have been reduced by 15% since 1900s. This shows the Mountain ecosystem is at a threat from climate change.

IMPACT of Climate change and Anthropogenic interventions of Mountain ecosystems

① Loss of Biodiversity →

Eg In Himalayas, the Butterflies are moving to higher altitudes. This is because heat at lower reaches of Himalayas has increased.

② Melting of Glaciers → This will lead to decline in Alpine biodiversity.

Eg Hindukush glaciers melting at a rapid rate.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(3) Increases cases of Glacial Lake outburst floods.

Eg Kedarnath floods in 2013
Rishiganga floods in 2021.

(4) Increase in cases of Landslides.

Eg Idduki landslide in 2021 which caused death of around 50 residents.

(5) Increase in events of Cloudbursts

Eg Recent Cloudbursts in Himachal pradesh in monsoon of 2023 claimed more than 300 lives.

(6) Land sinking events have increased.

Reasons — unsustainable construction of Dams

Eg NTPC in Joshimath and recent land sinking.

INITIATIVES taken for Sustainable Management

---

(1) National Mission for Sustainable Himalayas

To protect vulnerable Himalayan ecosystem.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(2) Initiatives to tackle Climate change

- Energy sector: Push to renewable energy
- Transport sector: FAME scheme, BS VI, Green Hydrogen
- Agriculture sector: Push for organic farming and Natural farming.

(3) Setting up of institutions for studying mountains.

Eg: Wadiya institute of Glaciology

(4) Schemes for Afforestation programs in Mountains.

Eg: Himalaya Prahari scheme

Vibrant Village program has also a component for afforestation in Border Villages

~~(5) Boosting~~ (5) Ban on unsustainable construction on Himalayas by NGT.

Mountains are a source of freshwater for a large chunk of population. They are a Habitat for diverse flora and fauna. Thus adequate measures must be put forward for their ~~protection~~ protection.

16. भारत में रेत संसाधनों के असंधारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की विवेचना कीजिए। इसके प्रभाव पर प्रकाश डालते हुए इस संदर्भ में किए गए उपचारात्मक उपायों का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the reasons behind unsustainable management of sand resources in India. Highlighting its impact, enumerate the remedial measures taken in this context. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Sand resources in India is majorly obtained from two sources, (1) River bed Mining and (2) Coastal sand mining.

Reasons behind Unsustainable management of Sand resources.

(1) Lack of adequate regulation by Administration

(2) Excessive Mining along river beds.

(3) Lack of effective monitoring by state

(4) Nexus between Mining Mafias — Politicians — bureaucrats (Highlighted by Vohra Committee)

(5) Federal Issues as Sand Mining under State government vs environment protection under Concurrent list

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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IMPACT of unsustainable management of Sand resources

① Increasing instances of floods in rivers (due to mining along river flood plain)

② Leaching of pollutants in Groundwater.

③ Increasing soil erosion along river banks.

④ Reduced protection against cyclones along the coast

⑤ Reduced Biodiversity along river banks as well as coastal areas (Eg Mangroves)

⑥ Displacement of communities living in coastal areas as well as along river banks.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Remedial Measures taken →

① Coastal Resource Zone Management (CRZM)

To safeguard ~~illegal~~ illegal Mining along coast

② formation of ESZ {Eco-sensitive zones} along biodiversity area to protect illegal sand mining

③ Increased vigilance over illegal Mining by sand Mafias

④ Polluter pays principle laid down by Supreme Court.

i.e. payment for restoration by the polluter Himself.

~~Ned~~ Need is to safeguard unsustainable extraction of sand resources. This also requires increasing awareness of locals as well as capacity building of administrative officials. It is important to remember that - Prakati Rakshati Rakshita.

i.e Nature protects only if you protect Nature.

17. प्रमुख लिथियम उत्पादक देशों का विवरण देते हुए, लिथियम उत्पादन के भू-राजनीतिक पहलुओं और इसके पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Giving an account of the major lithium-producing countries, discuss the geo-political aspects of lithium production and its environmental implications. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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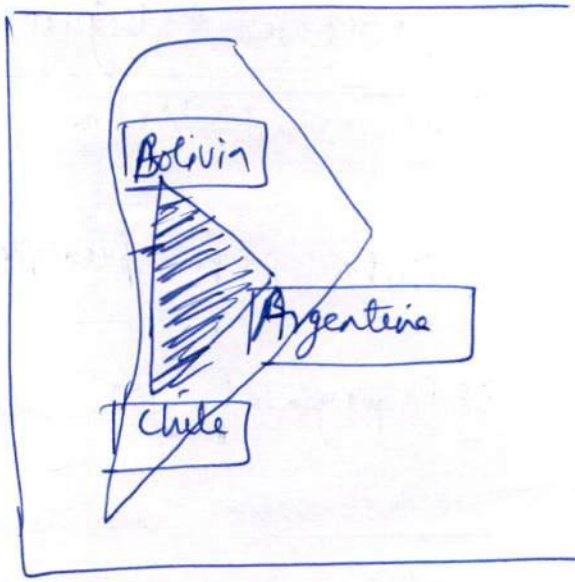
Lithium is a strategic metal having an importance in Electronic industry. Due to digital revolution in India it is of immense importance for us.

MAJOR LITHIUM producing countries

① South America

ABC triangle i.e. Argentina, Bolivia and Chile.

More than 60% of lithium is found in these 3 countries.



② China → lithium resources are present in China.

Moreover Majority of extraction of lithium and Metallurgy of lithium (> 90%) is done in China.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(3) other producers are Australia, South east Asian countries, etc.

(4) In India currently we have negligible production of lithium. However lithium reserves are discovered in Kashmir region.

GEO-political Aspect of Lithium Production →

---

(1) Since Lithium is strategic mineral. weaponization of supply chain of lithium is being used by countries to achieve their motives.

Eg China stopped lithium supply to European countries and increased supply to Russia in wake of Russia-Ukrain war

(2) India is dependent on ABC triangle for lithium requirement. Thus need to maintain Good relations with South American countries.

(3) Countries with Lithium are dominating Digital revolution and Semiconductor industries. other countries Have Increased dependence

on these countries.

Environmental implications →

① Water requirement is high in lithium extraction. ⇒ Reduction of water resources

② Leaching of toxic metals in Groundwater.

③ Emission of toxic gases in atmosphere during extraction.

Eg SO_2, NO_x, etc

④ Destruction of Forest and Biodiversity for Mining of lithium

Though lithium is necessary for digital revolution but it should be extracted sustainably to protect earth as well as achieve SDG goals.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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18. युवा वैश्विक पहचान के साथ स्वयं को समाहित करने तथा अपने देशों के बाहर की घटनाओं और अनुभवों से जुड़ने में सक्षम हैं। इस संदर्भ में, युवा पहचान के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The youth are capable of identifying themselves with a global identity and connecting with events and experiences outside their countries. In this context, discuss the impact of globalization on the various aspects of youth identity. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As per the Youth in India report 2022 by ~~Niti A~~ Ministry of statistics and program complementation.

More than 60% of Indians are in working age.

Reasons for Youth connecting with experiences outside of their countries →

① Social Media which has brought world closer to one another.

Eg) # Metoo movement which spread in entire world

② Migration for Higher education →

According to Min. of External Affairs more than 7 lakh youth Migrated to foreign universities

③ Movement for Jobs in Foreign countries.

④ Increase in Global Tourism

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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IMPACT OF Globalization on various aspects of Youth Identity

POSITIVE IMPACT

(i) Social aspect → Youth is challenging the prevalence of social ills in Indian society. taken the identity of social reformer

Eg Standing for Women Empowerment

(ii) Political aspect → Youth is more interested in political positions in Indian policy

(iii) Youth is identifying itself ~~the~~ with the Global citizen

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Negative impacts

- Declining traditional identity.
  - Eg ~~village~~ connectivity with village life
- Declining use of Mother tounge
- Increasing Westernization and influence of western culture.

Globalization has both positively as well as negatively impacted youth identity.

19. जैसे-जैसे भारत में प्रजनन दर में गिरावट आ रही है, भविष्य की जनसांख्यिकीय चिंताएं वृद्धजनों की बढ़ती आबादी और एक कमजोर सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रणाली के आस-पास केंद्रित होती जा रही हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

As fertility rates decline in India, future demographic concerns center around an ageing population and a weak social security system. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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According to the NFHS-5 report the ~~Tot~~ Replacement rate of Indian population has declined. ~~Also~~

Also total fertility rate is now 2.0 which has reduced from 2.2 from NFHS-4 in 2015-16.

Concerns with respect to ageing population

① ~~As per~~ Weak Health care system →

↳ Lack of adequate tertiary healthcare centers to cater to India's ageing population

↳ Moreover, preventive health care system is also not strong.

Eg IMR as high as 30/1000

② Excessive burden on Working population

A higher number of old people

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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can have excess burden on working population. This can lead to non-realization of demographic dividend.

(3) Weak Social security regime in India

India has a vast Informal sector.

As per NITI ayog a vast chunk of Indian population is out of any kind of social security. (NITI ayog calls it Missing Middle)

(4) Lack of awareness in people about the existing social security schemes.

(8) Lack of social security in old age will lead to higher out of pocket expenditure. This may reduce the ability to achieve food security by older people.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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WAY forward —

① Leveraging rising adult population in sectors such as policy making due to their experiences.

② They can also be ~~used~~ employed in imparting skill training to youth so that demographic dividend can be leveraged.

③ Providing adequate Health care facilities for older people is required. Building of tertiary healthcare infrastructure.

(Mobilise higher funds ~ 3% of GDP (by National Health Mission 2017)

④ Achieving Social security for all

Schemes such as Atal Pension Yojana, Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana, Vayoshree Yojana, Vaya Vandana Yojana have to be popularised.

For achieving Sabka Vikas and Sabka Vishwas. We need to have Social Security revolution for ageing population.

20. 2030 तक भारत की आबादी के एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्से के शहरी क्षेत्रों में निवास करने की उम्मीद है, ऐसे में शहरी गरीबों के कल्याण को लोक नीति के केंद्र में लाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With a significant proportion of India's population expected to live in urban areas by 2030, the welfare of the urban poor needs to take centre-stage in public policy. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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As per various reports around 60 crore of Indian population will live in urban areas by 2030. This number will rise further higher (>50%) by 2050.

Various issues faced by Urban poor →

① Income related → Lower income
→ unsustainable income sources (fluctuating income).
→ Lack of job security

② Housing related → Living in slums which are unhygenic.
→ Do not have own toilet.
→ Increasing crimes (especially with children in slums)

③ Migratory populations is discriminated by localites. They may even suffer violence

~~Hence~~ Due to all these issues, the needs of urban poor must take center-stage in public policy.

Steps taken by Government for upliftment of urban poor

- National Urban Livelihood Mission (for providing job opportunities)
- PM-SVANIDHI scheme (providing credit to self-employed urban poors)
- PM-Awas Yojana (urban)
  - ↳ provide pucca houses (More than 75 ~~lacs~~ lakh houses built and distributed)
- Swacch Bharat Mission (urban)
- Slum Rehabilitation Program — to provide hygenic residential places.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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WAY forward —

(1) An [Urban National employment Guarantee act] can be made.

Provide [employment security to urban poor]

(2) Adequate facility of [Electricity] and [water supply must be made]

(3) ~~Safeguarding~~ Provisions of Adequate [education and skill development] for urban poor.

(Eg) leverage PM - Kaushal Vikas Yojana

(4) [Building of MSMEs] in urban areas to absorb excess unemployment.

To achieve [SDG 11] (sustainable cities), socio - economic development of urban poor is sine qua non.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2423)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: 250

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0854826

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Tanuj Pathak

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26/08/2023

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre

Dehradun

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

VISIONIAS

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिसमे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2423)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. उपयुक्त उदाहरणों की सहायता से, चर्चा कीजिए कि पर्यावरणीय दबाव समूह भारत में पर्यावरण नीतियों के संबंध में सार्वजनिक भागीदारी और अनुक्रियाशीलता को कैसे बढ़ाते हैं। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
With suitable examples, discuss how environmental pressure groups enhance public participation and responsiveness with regard to environmental policies in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Pressure groups are the association of people who try to put pressure on government to form policies favourable to their interests.

Role of Environmental pressure groups to enhance public participation and responsiveness

① Generate awareness about protecting Environment and biodiversity.

Eg Narmada Bachao Andolan among people of Gujrat

② ~~Mobilile~~ Mobilise local Masses against Infrastructural projects that may destroy environment.

Eg Kundam Kulam protest against Nuclear power reactor

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Use PIL as a tool for bringing environmental reforms.

Eg MC Mehta case and formation of EPCA for environmental protection in Delhi-NCR

(4) Agitate for rights of tribal groups for protection of their rights and rights of Forest Management for tribals.

Eg Samatha pressure group contributing in bringing land rights for tribals as well as passing of Forest Rights act 2006

Issues
- Lack of ~~awar~~ environmental awareness in public in India.
- Lack of funds with pressure group for mass mobilization

Need of hour is to build capacity of pressure groups so that adequate environmental protection can be ensures. It will help us to achieve our INDC targets.

2. हाल ही में, उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा सेक्स वर्क को एक 'पेशे' के रूप में स्वीकार किया जाना, भारत में सेक्स वर्कर्स के लिए बुनियादी अधिकार और समानता सुनिश्चित करने की दिशा में पहला कदम है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recent acknowledgment of sex work as a 'profession' by the Supreme Court is merely the first step in ensuring basic rights and equality for sex workers in India. Examine. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Sex workers are those who engage in prostitution to earn their livelihoods

Recent acknowledgement by SC ~~of~~ sex work as "profession" is only a first step because →

① It will legalise prostitution (only based on self will and not forced). Give opportunity to sex workers to lead a life with dignity.

However various issues still remain →

① Discrimination with sex workers by Majority

② Cases of Harassment and sexual violence.

③ ~~Ve~~ Lack of social Acceptance of sex work.

(4) Absence of Adequate Healthcare for sex workers

(5) Cases of Forced Prostitution (goes against Right to life Art 21 as well as ~~Bonded~~ Bonded Labour (Art. 23))

(6) Prevalence of Human trafficking due to sex work.

Thus various steps needs to be taken

(1) Sensitization of citizens

(2) Strict vigilance over cases of Human trafficking

(3) Providing Effective Health Care for sex-workers

(4) Curbing forced prostitution in all forms.

Decision by Supreme Court is a welcome step. Now legislature and executive must come up with Holistic policies ~~for~~ to provide basic rights and equality of sex workers in India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. भारत में निःशुल्क कानूनी सहायता प्रदान करने और कानूनी जागरूकता फैलाने में जिला विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरणों (DLSAs) द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the role played by District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs) in providing free legal aid and disseminating legal awareness in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Article ~~3A~~ 39-A of Indian Constitution provides for equal justice and free legal aid. Under this article Legal services act (LSA) was passed 1985.

DLSAs are enacted under LSA act.

Role played by DLSA in providing free legal aid and disseminating legal awareness

① Employ multiple lawyers to provide legal advice to poor and Marginalised

② Awareness campaignes organised at panchayat levels to make people aware about their legal rights

③ ~~Levet~~ Leverage Lok adalats to provide cost effective justice to Marginalised people.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Leverage Gram Nyayalayas → Mobile courts that take justice to door steps of poor people.

DLSA uses Gram Nyayalayas for fast and effective dispute resolution.

(5) Create awareness about family courts to resolve family disputes

(6) Help in filing up of Petitions and assigning lawyer for poors.

Issues
- → Lack of awareness in rural areas about legal rights
- → Lack of funds with DLSA,

It is often said "Justice delayed is Justice denied".

DLSA ensures effective delivery of justice for marginalised and amicable resolution of disputes.

4. "कुछ लोगों के हाथों में शक्ति के संकेंद्रण के कारण, कॉलेजियम प्रणाली अपनी ही सफलता का शिकार हो गई है, जिससे इसकी वैधता पर सवाल उठने लगे हैं।" टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"The collegium system has become a victim of its own success, with the concentration of power in the hands of a few, leading to questions about its legitimacy." Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Collegium system is a system by which judges recommend the appointment of ~~the~~ judges in higher judiciary (SC and High courts).

EVOLUTION →

1st judge case ⇒ 2nd judge case ⇒ 3rd judge case

(SP Gupta case)
advice of collegium is NOT binding on president.

Collegium of 1 CJI + 2 seniormost judge.
Advice binding on president

Collegium of 1 CJI + 4 seniormost judges of SC.
Advice BINDING

Issues in collegium ~~wh~~ which lead to questions about its legitimacy

① Constituent Assembly never intented to give powers to CJI to appoint judges.

② Against Provisions of Checks and Balance (Minerva Mills case)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Collegium is a self appointed Body i.e. undemocratic

(4) Law commission has highlighted Uncle-judges Syndrome i.e. Nepotism and favouritism in functioning

(5) Lack of transparency.
(discussions of collegium are kept out of RTI act)

(6) Delays in appointments of judges + vacancies.

However importance of Collegium →

(i) Promotes Separation of power (Keshavanand Bharti case)

(ii) Government is the largest litigant (> 43% cases) → If govt. will appoint then → conflict of interest

Need of today is to promote transparency in working of collegium system. Discussions of collegium can be put in public domain.

To ensure ~~that~~ that India remains Mother of Democracy collegium ~~need~~ needs to be transparent.

5. "सिविल सेवा सुधारों को वर्तमान दौर की चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए भर्ती और मानकीकृत प्रशिक्षण से आगे बढ़ाया जाना अनिवार्य है।" विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"Civil services reforms must go beyond recruitment and standardised training to cope with the present day challenges." Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As per Sri Vallabh Bhai Patel – Civil services is the steel frame of Indian Administration

However there are certain present day challenges which hamper working of civil services :-

① Rapidly rising Digitalization in India and lack of adequate digital literacy.

② Issues of Hate speeches, fake news, etc.

③ Increasing crimes against women in India

④ Issues of Corruption, Nepotism, etc in bureaucracy.

⑤ Elitism, rigid hierarchy in civil services

These challenges require certain reforms in civil services

① Use of technology in administration

KOTA Committee recommended

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

e-governance for faster and effective public service delivery.

This will also foster transparency and trust based Governance

(2) Ensuring Accountability of Civil servants

2nd ARC recommended → 360° feedback from peers
→ Mid Career reviews to ensure accountability.

(3) Capacity building of civil services to curb the instances of Hate speeches.

Require training to develop Emotional intelligence for controlling Mob violence, etc.

(4) ~~Training~~ in 2nd ARC also recommended a Sevottam Model
→ Effective Citizens Charter
→ Constant Capacity building of administrators
→ effective Grievance redressal mechanism

For achieving our aims of Sabka Sath Sabka Vikas and Reaching the last Mile, Civil service must become sensitive towards the public.

6. सामाजिक प्रभाव बॉण्ड्स जैसे परिणाम-आधारित वित्त मॉडल में वास्तविक रूप से परिवर्तन लाने और बड़े पैमाने पर सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रभाव उत्पन्न करने की क्षमता विद्यमान है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Outcome-based finance models such as social impact bonds have the potential to truly catalyse change and deliver socio-economic impact at scale. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Outcome based finance models have two aspects. ① provision of providing finances ② pre-defined outcomes of those bonds.

Social impact bonds mobilise finance for social upliftment of weak and marginalised in the society.

They can truly catalyse change and deliver socio-economic outcome at scale as :-

① Since it has defined outcomes - Greater effort by government to fulfill the objective of Bond

② improves the livelihoods of vulnerable people thus aim at Inclusive Growth in India

③ ~~Up~~ ~~Growth~~ Development of Educational and Health

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

infrastructure — capacity of bring Massive changes in society.

(4) Social Audit — ensures accountability of Government. Thus ensuring better implementation of funds

Challenges
- Limited usage of Social impact bonds
- delays in ~~issue~~ issuing Social impact bonds
- Lack of awareness to investors

Need is to popularise use of outcome based finance models as well as Social impact bonds for achieving our aim of Reaching the last Mile.

7. प्रत्येक वर्ष ग्रेजुएट होने वाली और कार्यक्षेत्र में प्रवेश करने वाली महिलाओं की संख्या के मध्य का व्यापक अंतराल एक गंभीर समस्या है जिसे हल किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The wide gap between the number of females graduating every year and those entering the workspace is an issue of paramount importance that needs to be addressed. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Participation of Females in higher education is low in India.

Moreover according to Periodic labour force Survey 2021 → only 21% women participating in Indian economy.

Reason for the Gap in Females graduating and those entering workspace

1. Prevailing Patriarchy does not let women participate in Indian economy.

2. Society considers women need to spend ~~that~~ time in Childcare and Household activities

3. Lack of Creche in various sectors.

4. Lack of Women Centric Infrastructure in Jobs

Eg Clean toilets for women

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Lack of Effective implementation of POSH act (prevention of sexual harassment act)

(6) Glass ceiling – women not being given Management and executive positions.

All these factors hamper women's participation in workspace.

Result of this is
- → Strengthening Patriarchy
- → Lack of financial independence, poverty etc → Lead to Malnutrition of child.
- → Cases of Domestic violence are on increase

As per Christina Lagarde – India's Economy can grow by 27% if women participate in economy equal to men

Effective measures for building Women centric infrastructure needs to be taken. Moreover Sensitization of Males is required to reduce and abolish patriarchy from India so that participation of women in Economy may Increase

8. भारत में सामाजिक-आर्थिक नियोजन के लिए एक अद्यतित और कार्यात्मक नागरिक पंजीकरण प्रणाली (CRS) अनिवार्य है। देश में CRS प्रणाली में सुधार हेतु केंद्र सरकार के हालिया कदम के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

An up to date and functional Civil Registration System (CRS) is essential to the socio-economic planning in India. Discuss in the light of the recent move of the Central government in revamping the CRS system in the country. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

9. यदि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष (IMF) को वर्तमान आर्थिक वास्तविकताओं के साथ समायोजित होना है तो इसमें सुधार के प्रमुख क्षेत्र कौन-से होंगे? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the key areas of reform if the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has to align with the current economic realities? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

IMF is a part of Bretton woods institutions along with World Bank

Its main purpose is to prevent a nation from economic collapse.

Eg IMF funded India during 1990 (BOP) FOREX crises.

Current economic realities have changed since birth of IMF —

① Growth of developing world.

China — 2nd largest economy

India — 5th largest, will become 3rd largest till 2027

② Ongoing Deglobalization

③ Economic failures of various states/nations

Pakistan Sri Lanka Afganistan, etc

④ De-Dollarization.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Thus IMF must undergo key reforms →

① Greater share of votes to economically powerfull countries like China, Russia, India

② Greater representation to Global South.

③ Reduce Hegemony of Dollar and include other currencies for funding BOP crises.

④ Consensus Based decision Making Model like WTO.

India has been vocal in pushing for reforms in Multi-lateral institutions.

IMF must undergo these reforms in order to remain a significant body otherwise institutions like AIIB and NDB will replace it.

10. हाल के वर्षों में, पश्चिम एशिया के साथ भारत के संबंध भू-राजनीति के दायरे से आगे निकलकर भू-अर्थशास्त्र के आयाम तक पहुंच गए हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

In recent years, India's relationship with West Asia has evolved from the confines of geopolitics to expanse of geoeconomics. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

West asia has been an ~~important~~ area of significance for India. India's Look west policy has evolved to have a flourishing relationship with West Asia.

Earlier our relationship with west asia was limited to Geopolitics →

① West asia was important to ensure India's Energy security.

② Collaboration in Counter terrorist operations.

③ Ensuring Maritime security in Persian Gulf and Arabian sea.

[presence of Choke points (protection of these] → Hormuz Strait, Bab-el-Mandab

④ Countering Rise of China's BRI by investing in Infrastructure in Middle east.

Eg Chabahar Port ~~Iran~~ Iran

But Now ~~the~~ our relationship has expanded to Geo-economic domain to :-

① Trade — Saudi Arabia – 4th largest trade partner
UAE – 3rd largest trade partner.
(recently signed CEPA with UAE)

② Investment — Saudi has pledged in mobilizing $100 Bi in Energy infrastructure in India
UAE-India Infrastructure development fund
UAE to mobilise $75 Bi in Indian Infrastructure

③ Remittances — 8 Billion strong diaspora in Middle east
↳ India recieve $80 Bi remittance

④ India's digital prowess being leveraged by Middle east.
Eg UPI being used in UAE.

West Asia has been a long trusted Economic-political partner of India. Need ~~to~~ to deepen this relationship in other domains like technology, space, Environment sustainability, etc.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

11. हितधारकों को नवाचार और प्रभावशीलता में वृद्धि हेतु प्रेरित करने के लिए स्वस्थ प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता को बढ़ावा देने में भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग (CCI) की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The role of the Competition Commission of India (CCI) is significant in furthering healthy competitiveness aimed at inspiring stakeholders to innovate and augment effectiveness. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

CCI was establish in India by CCI act 2002 by abolishing MRTP act (Monopolised Restrictive trade policy act)

Role of CCI in promoting Healthy competetiveness →

① It ensures competetive trade practices in India.

It highlights Anti-competetive practises

for (Eg) highlighted Google (Android) giving ~~using~~ unfavourable advantage to Google Apps (pre-downloaded Apps)

② ~~Promote~~ chalks out competetion standards in India

③ Also provide for effective dispute resolution and greivance redressal

Appeals against CCI decisions

are heard by NCLAT
(National Company Law Appalate Tribunal).

(4) It promotes startups in various domains to encourage competitiveness in Market

(5) Ensures cost effective good and services for consumers.

(6) Create awareness about competitive practises for industries and relevant stakeholders.

However there are various challenges with CCI

(1) Regulatory Hurdles in its functioning

(2) Politicization of CCI. It leads to ineffective monitoring and regulation

(3) Lack of funds leading to ineffective functioning.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Higher number of vacancies leading to delays and regulatory hurdles

(5) Monopoly by PSUs still prevalent.
Eg: Coal India limited

Way forward
- filling up of vacancies in CCI
- Increase funding for effective functioning
- Capacity building of officials for effective implementation of CCI act.
- Increasing Accountability of CCI officials (To reduce politicization).

Honest and fair competition favours economic growth while monopoly increases corruption and ~~lack~~ delays. Thus, strengthening of CCI is quite essential for achieving a $5 trillion economy by 2025

12. "पेड न्यूज का खतरा अक्सर चुनावों के दौरान अपना भयावह रूप दिखाता है।" भारत में पेड न्यूज को एक चुनावी अपराध बनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"The menace of paid news often rears its ugly head during elections." Discuss the need for making paid news an electoral offence in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

paid news is defined as paying News agencies for running fake news, favorible news, advertisements in name of news, etc

Impact of Paid News during elections →

① Against free and fair elections in India
(In Raj Narain vs Indira Gandhi, SC Said free and fair elections is basic structure)

② Promotes enimity between religious groups,

③ Promotes division in Social fabric of India
Eg Caste based divisions.

④ It has negative influence on Voters
Eg Cambridge analitica case which impacted USA elections

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Need for Making Paid news an electoral offence →

① Section 123 of Representative ~~act defines~~ of peoples act 1951 defines electoral offences.

② In Abhiram Singh Case → SC said religion, caste, class, etc must not be used in gaining votes.

~~For~~ Paid News channelises religious, caste, class sentiments → must be made electoral offence.

③ ~~Ho~~ Paid news will reduce as giving it legal backing will act as deterrent against paid news.

④ A move towards More free and fair elections.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

WAY forward →

① ~~Bro~~ Capacity building of ECI to curb Paid news.

② Power to ECI to deregister political parties involved in popularising paid ~~fake~~ news.

③ Hefty punishment on TV channels as well as political parties promoting paid News.

For ~~a~~ ensuring India to be a Mother of Democracy its elections must be free and fair.
For that Menace caused by Paid News must be stopped.

13. भारत में धार्मिक प्रथाओं के संदर्भ में, न्यायालयों द्वारा उद्धृत 'अनिवार्यता के सिद्धांत' पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the 'Doctrine of Essentiality' referred to by the courts in the context of religious practices in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Doctrine of Essentiality was initiated by Supreme Court in Shirur Math Case.

In this doctrine → Supreme Court examines which practices of religion are essential for the survival of the religion and which are not.

SC also examines which religious practices are essential for the religion and should be protected under Article 25 i.e ~~Right~~ Right to freedom of Conscience, practice and propagate religion.

Need for Doctrine of Essentiality →

① Protect ~~tyranny of~~ women from indiscriminate religious laws.

Eg Shabrimala case → SC allowed

women to enter Shabrimala temple.
Prohibiting women from entering temple is Not an essential practice.

(2) Foster Social transformation →

Eg Triple Talaq case → protecting Muslim women from tyranny of Males.

(3) ~~Providing relief~~ Interpreting the importance of Education in Society.

Eg In recent Hijab judgement by Karnataka High court, it said Hijab is not an essential practice in Islam. And Uniform in schools must be adhered to.

(4) In Hadiya case SC said Muslim women can Marry Islamic law under Special Marriage act.

(5) In Shabana Azmi Case SC said Anyone can adopt a child Outside Religious laws under Juvenile justice act

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Issues with Doctrine of Essentiality →

① Justice Indu Malhotra has questioned the competence of SC judges in interpreting religious laws.

② Might go against Secularism of India. (as state interfering in religious laws)

③ Doctrine is ~~Value~~ vague and Not adequately defined

Indian secularism permits intervention of state to correct religious excesses. Thus doctrine of essentiality helps in correcting the ~~flo~~ flaws in religious laws. However as ex-CJI says — Restraint and Discipline are two golden Mean for judiciary. Thus restraint must be adhered

14. प्रधान मंत्री की आर्थिक सलाहकार परिषद (EAC-PM) की हाल ही में जारी रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, भारत में सरकार के आकार को सीमित करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

As per the recently released report of the Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister (EAC-PM), there is an urgent need to limit the size of the government in India. Do you agree? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Need to limit size of Government

→ To promote doctrine of Minimum Government and Maximum Governance

→ Reducing Regulatory Hurdles

→ Reducing duplicacy of efforts.

→ Reducing excess regulation over economic sector.

Eg → Disinvestment of PSUs required.

→ Can use Technology for providing services

Eg → e-Governance

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

However adequate government is required because

- For effective public service delivery.
- 140 crore people for delivering public services
- Huge diversity
  Need increase in decentralization of government
- Maintenance of Law and order in the country

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

WAY forward

- Reduce regulatory Hurdles
- Step by step approach
  - Eg
    1. Bring in single window clearance system.
    2. leverage technology
    3. Effective Grievance redressal mechanism
- achieve aim of Minimum Government Maximum governance

15. इंस्टीट्यूशंस ऑफ एमिनेंस (IoE) योजना की कल्पना भारत में उच्चतर शिक्षा के 'विश्व स्तरीय' केंद्र विकसित करने के लिए की गई थी, लेकिन छह साल बाद भी, यह अभी तक गेम चेंजर नहीं बन पाई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Institutions of Eminence (IoE) scheme was conceived to develop 'world-class' centres of higher education in India but six years later, it is yet to become the game changer it was intended to be. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Institutions of Eminence status provided to top Higher education institutions in India intended to provide Autonomy to these institutions for effective functioning.

It could develop World class ~~Infra~~ centers As

① provided autonomy for making curriculum suitable for ~~but~~ building best talents.
(Eg) IIMs

② Increased funding for improving R&D ecosystem in these institutions
(Eg) IITs

③ Establishment of state of the art infrastructure to attract foreign students and reduce BRAIN DRAIN

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

But still various issues in higher education in India

- As per Skill India report only 48% of graduates coming out of higher education institutions are employable.
- only 5% formal skilled labourforce in India
- Increased Brain Drain
  - Both for studing abroad
  - For jobs after studing in India
- Ineffective research ecosystem
- Lack of Industry - academia Collaboration
- outdated Curriculum still being taught

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

WAY forward

- Increase Accountability
- effective regulation and Monitoring of HEI
- Foster better Industry - academia collaboration
- improvement in curriculum in accordance to Industry requirement.

An Strong Higher education sector needed to achieve our ~~vision~~ aim of becoming a developed Nation by 2047.

16. डिजिटल पब्लिक इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर (DPI) नवोन्मेषी और सुविधाजनक सार्वजनिक सेवाओं की अनुमति देता है, समावेशन या पहुंच संबंधी बाधाओं को दूर करने में मदद करता है तथा रियल-टाइम डेटा की मदद से पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही बढ़ाता है। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) allows for innovative and convenient public services, help overcome inclusion or accessibility barriers, and increase transparency and accountability with real-time data. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

~~Dig Public infrastructure has two properties –~~

~~(i) Non excludable – All citizens of India can enjoy benifits of Public Infra~~

~~(ii) Use of Public infra by one does not create scarcity for other.~~

Digital public infrastructure refers to the ditigal systems that India has built that will contribute in accelaring Growth of Indian economy and foster Inclusion.

Eg Aadhar, JAM trinity, UPI, etc.

It allows innovative and convenient public service

(i) Use of e-Governance for service delivery has improved public services.

Eg e-passport services

(ii) use of Mobile governance has improved in spreading awareness about various schemes.

Eg Kisan Sabha app notified farmers about weather forcaste, Nearby Markets, MSP prices, etc

help overcome inclusivity barriers & accesibility barriers

- JAM trinity → promoting financial inclusion in India (>55% bank holders are women under JAM trinity)
- Aadhar → easy accessibility to various schemes. Eg PDS.
- e-Diksha platform → providing inclusive education to rural areas
- e-Sanjeevani → telemedicine to people who are cut-off from nearby hospitals
- UPI → financial inclusion

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Increase Transparency and Accountability

- **Direct Benefit Transfer**
  - checks siphoning out of funds
- **e-KYC**
  - reducing role of Black Money as it provides authenticated Bank account.

Challenges with respect to DPI

- lack of digital awareness
- digital divide (Rural – urban, Rich – poor)
- Cyber security issues
- lack of content in Vernacular language

way forward is to built effective firewalls to protect cyber security issues. Promote digital awareness using schemes such as PM – GDISHA (Digital Saksharta Abhiyan).

This can help in achieving our vision of becoming Developed by 2047.

17. कानून के अलावा, भारत में 'सभी के लिए स्वास्थ्य के अधिकार' की पूर्ण प्राप्ति हेतु सामाजिक, वित्तीय और बुनियादी ढांचे की कमियों को दूर करने की आवश्यकता है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Besides legislation, the full realisation of the 'right to health for all' in India demands plugging of social, financial, and infrastructural gaps. Examine. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Right to health for all means universal health care i.e. available, ~~ass~~ accessible and affordable health care for all at all times.

Recently a private members bill was introduced for seeking Right to health for all in India.

However there exists various Gaps in health sector in India

Social Gaps
- → people do not take medical care until bedridden
  (Eg) Irebals believe ~~health~~ diseases is caused by spirits and only spirits can cure them)
- → Patriarchy in India → hinders ~~women's~~ women's access to hospitals
- → discrimination in terms of Caste and religion : lower caste relatively

marginalised to access effective health care.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

FINANCIAL GAPS →

① Lack of funding of health sector.

(currently only 1.5% of GDP is available for health sector.

National Health policy 2017 envisages 2.5% of GDP for health.

② Lack of expenditure in Medical research

Eg → only 0.7% of GDP expenditure for R+D ecosystem in India

③ High out of pocket expenditure (OOPE)

Economic survey 2021-22 → >60% of OOPE on average in India.

INFRASTRUCTURAL GAPS →

① Lack of Doctors in India

(around 800/million

WHO recommends 1000/million)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Lack of penetration of Primary healthcare centers in Rural areas.

(3) Lack of High tech labs to perform adequate diagnosis.

WAY FORWARD

- Increase funding for health sector (including Medical research)
- Increase Number of Medical colleges
- Bring in Traditional system of India Medicine for providing effective Medical care (AYUSH)
- Leverage PM – Jan Arogya Yojana to ~~bright~~ penetrate Health and Wellness centers in remotest places.
- Building Mobile clinics for backward villages.

We need to improve our Medical sector and then only we will be able to truly provide Right to health to our citizens. Moreover this will help us to achieve SDG 3.8 (universal healthcare)

18. विधायी समर्थन के बावजूद 'थर्ड जेंडर' को अभी तक भारतीय समाज में मान्यता नहीं मिली है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
The 'third gender' has not yet been engendered in the Indian society despite legislative nudge. Analyse. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Protection of Rights of Transgender persons act 2019 has provided few safeguards for Third Gender.

Moreover cases like Navtej Singh Johar have decriminalised section 377 (Homosexuality) and Naz foundation case — giving social recognition to third gender.

Despite these efforts the third Gender face Multiple challenges in India

① Social Challenges →

① discrimination by Majority still persists

② Cases of Harassment have increased.

③ Sexual violence with Third Gender.

④ They are separated from their parents after their birth.
Sometimes ~~forceffully~~ Forcefully.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Economic challenges →

① Lack of educational advancement of third gender.

② Still engaged in Begging practices to earn their living

③ Lack of representation in Government jobs.

④ Lack of Human development Index { Presence of health issues }

Political Challenges →

① Lack of representation in political offices and Administration.

② No collective voice to uphold their Socio-economic interests

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

WAY FORWARD →

① Capacity building of third genders by providing self-employment opportunities
Eg Leverage Stand-up India scheme
National Rural livelihood Mission (NRLM) / NULM, etc

② Providing reservations in Political offices as well as higher education and jobs.

③ Ensuring effective healthcare delivery
Eg Regular check-ups, etc.

④ Strict ~~provis~~ punishment for Harassment and discrimination with them.

Following the Human Rights approach it is essential to engender the third gender in India's developmental trajectory. Then only we can call ourself a true Mother of Democracy.

19. अन्य कारकों के अलावा, चीन और पाकिस्तान के साथ तनावपूर्ण संबंधों ने भारत के लिए शंघाई सहयोग संगठन (SCO) से अपनी अपेक्षाओं को पूरा करना कठिन बना दिया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Among other factors, strained ties with China and Pakistan make it difficult for India to fulfill its expectations from the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO). Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

SCO is a political, economic, and military groups of 9 countries viz China, Russia, India, Pakistan, Kazakstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyztan and Iran

Strained ties with China and Pakistan had made it difficult to fulfill its expectations from SCO because :→

Expectations	Hurdles
① Remove terrorism from Eurasian region by leveraging RATS.	China blocking terrorists such as Abdul Rehman Makki to be named under UNSC.
② Resolve Bilateral ties between Pakistan and India	CPEC (China-Pak economic corridor violating sovereignty and territorial integrity

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Better engagement with Afganistan (political)	Better ties between Taliban and ISI (Pak) hinders India's efforts
(4) Better engagement with Afganistan (Economic)	China expanding its BRI in Afganistan
(5) Improving ties with Russia	~~Not~~ NO limits partnership between Russia – China

OTHER ISSUES IN SCO →

(1) Connectivity with Central Asian Countries is low / Absent.

(Thus ~~CAR~~ not able to fully utilise trade relationship with CAR

(2) Dysfunctional RATS (~~term~~ Counter terrorism council)

(3) Dominance of China in SCO

(4) Difficulty in Balancing QUAD and SCO for India

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

WAY FORWARD

① Improve connectivity with central asian countries.
(Eg Revive Chabahar project)
complete INSTC (International North-South transport corridor)

② Increase Engagement with Afganistan.
Use Track 2 diplomacy or utilise relations with Russia to engage.

③ Utilise Cultural relations with central Asian Countries to improve bilateral relationship

④ Raise a constant voice against dominance by China in SCO.

SCO provides an opportunity to India to have a vision in Eurasian region.
It will also be useful in implementing its Arctic policy and far east policy as SCO can help in increasing ties with Russia.
Thus constant voice to reform SCO must be maintained.

20. संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका और भारत के बीच महत्वपूर्ण एवं उभरती प्रौद्योगिकी (iCET) पर हाल ही में संपन्न पहल, प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में इनकी साझेदारी में लंबे समय से प्रतीक्षित परिवर्तन का वादा करती है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recently concluded initiative on Critical and Emerging Technology (iCET) between the United States and India promises a long overdue transformation of their partnership in the field of technology. Examine. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

For years major collaboration between India and USA has been in countering Rise of China in Geopolitical theatre especially in Indo-Pacific.

Recently, NSA of India (Ajit Doval) and NSA of USA met and launched iCET which will promote cooperation in field of technology.

Cooperation of in field of technology can be seen in →

① Space collaboration →

Eg NISAR (NASA - ISRO Synthetic aperture radar)

Also ~~NASA and ISRO~~ India has recently signed Artemis Mission of USA

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(ii) Collaboration in Nuclear technology

USA was first country to sign a civil nuclear deal with India.

USA can provide essential technologies to build nuclear Infra in India.

(currently only 1.7% of power (7 GW) in India from Nuclear).

(iii) Collaboration in digital revolution

↳ Make policies regarding rising role of private crypto currencies.

↳ Collaboration in Artificial Intelligence promotion.

(iv) Defence technology collaboration

↳ USA can provide critical Missile technologies to India.

↳ Chinook helicopter tech can be transfers

↳ Advance drones for surveillence of border and attacking capabilities

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Benefits of iCET —

① **Advancement of India Economy** —
Fostering ~~leveraging~~ growth from Industrial revolution 4.0 (IR 4.0) and IR 5.0

② **Effective Border defence** from Pakistan and China

③ Effective Counter against **Two front war** from China and Pakistan

④ Improve Renewable capacities in India
- Nuclear promotion
- Boost to Semiconductor industry. (advance Batteries for Electric vehicles)

⑧ **Improve Space capabilities** →
~~pro~~ weaponization of space has been increasing. It will boost India's capacities in Space.

Technology collaboration with USA is a right way forward in achieving effective counter against CHINA, reducing Chinese hegemony in Indo-Pacific and boosting India's economy.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2424)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0854826

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Tanuj Pathak

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

27/08/2023

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre

Dehradun

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

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	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2424)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. खाद्य सुरक्षा के विभिन्न आयाम क्या हैं? इन आयामों के मद्देनजर खाद्य सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के संदर्भ में भारत की स्थिति का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the different dimensions of food security? Examine India's status in terms of ensuring food security with regard to these dimensions. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has 17% of worlds population but only 4% of worlds land. This raises an issue of food security in India.

Dimensions of Food security

- Accesibility
  (Making food accesible to all to reduce Malnutrition & Hidden Hunger
- Availability
  (Food is available for all the citizens)
- Affordability
  (As per NITI ayog Multidimensional poverty Index — 16% are BPL)
  Thus need to make food affordable for them
- No wastage of food
  As per NITI ayog ₹ 90,000 Cr worth food get wastage at farm gate

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India's status

Availability → Focus on Increasing Agriculture production.

Various schemes such as PM-Krishi Sinchai, PM-KISAN, fertilizer subsidies, etc to increase food production

Accessibility → Making food accessible via various schemes such as PDS, Mid-day meal, etc

Affordability → For this - National food security act has been enacted

- Priority Households
- Antyodaya (35 kg grains/month/family)

Despite these efforts still there exists challenges with respect to food security in India. Climate change, Increasing soil aridity makes food security even difficult. Need of hour is to practise climate friendly agriculture, crop diversification as well as economic empowerment of citizens of India.

2. ब्लॉकचेन और चैटजीपीटी जैसी आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकियां कृषि को अधिक कुशल और संधारणीय क्षेत्रक में बदलने की अपार क्षमता वाले शक्तिशाली साधन हैं। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Modern technologies such as blockchain and ChatGPT are powerful tools with immense potential to transform agriculture into a more efficient and sustainable sector. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Blockchain is a public digital ledger that is immutable. It is used for effective database management.

ChatGPT is a interactive AI chatbot that uses Natural language processing and advance AI model to generate human like responses.

Role of Blockchain in transforming Agriculture

- Land record Management can be efficient.
- Account of ~~sisper~~ distribution of fertilizers, seeds, pesticides and other inputs.
  - Stops pilferages and corrupt practices.
- Better Management of Subsidy beneficiaries.
  - Eg PM-KISAN beneficiaries
- Better storage of food grains in warehouses of FCI and state agencies. (Reduce food wastage)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Role of ChatGPT in transforming Agriculture sector

- Better information providing to farmers.
- farmers could be made aware about latest technologies such as Liquified Nano urea, etc
- Easier resolution of queries of farmers
- Information about apt use of fertilizer, pesticides, ~~herbicide~~ herbicides, etc.
- Faster communication of weather forcasting
- ~~Easier~~ ChatGPT can provide language translation — easier understanding by farmer in his own language

However there exists challenges such as lack of digital literacy and cyber security issues. Thus need of Hour is to provide digital awareness (eg by PM-GDISHA (Gramin Digital Sakshartha Abhiyan) and build strong firewalls against cybersecurity issues. This will help in making India Agriculture sector sustainable.

3. वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था में वि-डॉलरीकरण की प्रवृत्ति में हालिया तेजी के लिए कौन-से कारक उत्तरदायी हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि डॉलर का प्रभुत्व जल्द ही समाप्त हो जाएगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What factors have led to the recent acceleration in the trend towards de-dollarization of the global economy? Do you think the dollar will lose its dominance anytime soon? (Answer in 150 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

De-Dollarisation refers to neglecting use of Dollar in Bilateral and Multilateral trade, and using other currencies for international trade.

Recently India signed a MOU with UAE to trade in Rupee.

Factors that have led to De-Dollarisation

- Rise of developing countries as economic powers (China - 2nd largest economy, India - 5th largest economy)
- Fear of economic sanctions by USA (Eg As happened over Russia)
- Trend of Deglobalization
- China - USA trade war
- Decreased dependence over US Dollars in International trade.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

It is difficult to move away from Dollar in near future because –

(i) > 80 % trade takes place in Dollars

(ii) Most countries have their FOREX in $
(Eg India – $ 560 Bi as FOREX)

(iii) It is most widely prevalent currency.

(iv) Most stable currency at present.

However countries like China and India are pushing for de-dollarisation.

India has an MOU with Russia to exchange Goods in Rupee-and-Rouble.

China has ongoing trade in ~~Yuan and~~ Yuan with countries like Iran, UAE, etc

Thus, in coming future De-dollarisation is a reality. It is also necessary for ~~our~~ reducing dependence over USA and becoming Atma Nirbhar.

4. विकसित देशों द्वारा भारत पर खाद्य सब्सिडी व्यवस्था में बदलाव करने के अत्यधिक दबाव के बावजूद, भारत के लिए निर्धन व्यक्तियों हेतु अपना नीतिगत समर्थन बनाए रखना एक उचित कदम होगा। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite significant pressure from the developed countries to alter its food subsidy regime, there is merit in India trying to retain its policy support for the poor in the country. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

In various WTO meetings developed countries have pressured India to alter its food subsidy. Amber Box subsidies, ban on fishing subsidies (recent WTO meeting), etc are few examples.

~~Merit for retaining~~ India spend around ₹ 3.75 lakh crore in food ~~subsid~~ and Agriculture subsidy. in which around ₹ 2 lakh crore is food subsidy

Merit in India trying to retain its policy support

① Need to support 140 crore population — ensure food security for them.

② As per NITI ayog — 16% are Multidimensionally poor.

(To fulfill Social contract need to provide them adequate subsidy)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) High prevalence of IMR and MMR in India
as per NFHS-5 report — 30/1000 IMR

(4) High prevalence of Malnutrition and Hidden Hunger.

NFHS-5 →

undernutrition	32% of total children
Stunting	35%
wasting	19%

(5) > 50% of Indian women are anemic.

Issues in food subsidies as per developed countries

(i) Consider it as trade distorting.

(ii) Unfair market practices.

(iii) Contribution to Climate issues.
(as CH_4 (Methane) emission due to Rice production)

However, for maintaining food security in India it is necessary to provide food subsidy.

It must be brought slowly and gradually down when people are strengthened enough to buy food of their own.

5. भारत की जल संबंधी जरूरतों को पूरा करने की दिशा में सरकार द्वारा कई पहलों की शुरुआत की गई है, परंतु जल की उपलब्धता और जल की गुणवत्ता जैसे मुद्दों पर अभी भी नीतिगत हस्तक्षेप की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Several initiatives have been taken by the government towards addressing India's water needs, but the issues of water availability and water quality still warrant prioritised intervention. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has only 4% of fresh water resources but 17% population and 20% cattle population of the world.

Several initiatives taken by Government

- PM-Krishi Sinchai Yojana (Per crop max drop)
- Micro-irrigation fund under NABARD
- National Mission for Clean Ganga
- Jal Jeevan Mission (Har Ghar Nal se Jal)
- ~~Catch~~ Catch the ~~River~~ Rain campaign
- Atal Bhujal Yojana — conservation of Ground water.

~~Iss~~ However Issues Remain because →

① Agriculture sector — ~~Uses~~ ~~Uses~~ Used > 90% of Groundwater < by Agri sector

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Production of water guzzling crops. (Rice, sugarcane, etc)

(3) Use of fertilizers, pesticides, etc which require (urea) huge amount of water

(4) Power subsidies to farmers → unsustainable extraction of groundwater.

(5) Climate change impact — drying up of wells, canals, tanks, wetlands, etc.

(6) Industries → dumping up of toxic chemicals in rivers.

(7) dumping of Household wastages in canals and rivers

(8) Agriculture — Runoff from agricultural land causes Eutrophication and toxification of water body.

Need of hour is active behavioral change by farmers, Industries and households. Hefty penalties on Industries, and awareness to farmers and household is the way forward.

6. आर्कटिक में हिमनदों के पिघल कर संकुचित होने के लिए उत्तरदायी कारक क्या हैं? पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र पर आर्कटिक हिमनदों के पिघलने के संभावित प्रभाव का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the major drivers of glacial retreat in the Arctic? Describe the potential impact of the retreat of Arctic glaciers on the ecosystem. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As per IPCC 6th assessment report

40% decline in Arctic ice during summer seasons is observed ~~than 1900~~ in 2020 when compared to 1900s

Major drivers of Glacier retreat in Arctic

- Climate Change → IPCC report
  1.07°C increase in global temperature.
- IPCC → Arctic is melting twice as faster as other areas on earth.
- Black Carbon → present in Arctic shelf → Reduces Albedo → Increase heat absorption → Loss of ice
- Mineral ~~search~~ operations by Arctic Countries → Breaking of ice shelf
- Increasing GHG emissions worldwide

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Potential impact on the ecosystem →

① Sea water rise in higher latitude nations such as Norway, Russia, Canada.

② Bio diversity loss → polar bears, seals, walrus, etc will became endangered & extinct

③ tipping point – it will impact other ecosystems throughout the world.
eg Oceanic circulation will increase

④ Fishes which come for breeding in Arctic region will decline

⑤ Impact on tribals living in Arctic region like Inuits and Eskimos.
They will have to face displacement.

Hence, Need to to achieve INDC targets by all countries to cumulitively achieve Paris treaty targets i.e. keeping earth's temperature below 1.5° C increase.

7. अंतरिक्ष पर्यटन, जिसे सीधे तौर पर एक साइंस फिक्शन फिल्म के रूप में देखा जाता था, अब बिना किसी बाधा के वास्तविकता बन रहा है। अंतरिक्ष पर्यटन से संबंधित चुनौतियां क्या हैं? इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Space tourism, which was viewed as something straight out of a science fiction movie, is now becoming a reality albeit not without hindrances. What are the challenges associated with space tourism? What measures can be taken to address these challenges? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Space tourism can be described as sending tourists to space especially at low earth orbits (in International space station), etc.

As per European Space agency → space tourism has a potential to become a $300 Bi Industry.

Various private agencies such as SpaceX, Blue origin, etc are trying to send space tourists to International space stations.

But there are various Challenges / Hinderances

(i) Issues of Space debris → i.e wastage of rockets / satellites, etc which are still revolving around the earth.

(ii) Higher initial cost to setup.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(iii) Space treaties such as Moon treaty, outer space treaties have expired and not yet revived.

(iv) Militarization of space can take place in name of space tourism.

(v) May lead to Ecocide → destruction of space ecosystem.

(vi) Inequality → only accessible to rich ~~section~~ section of society

Measures to take →

① Reduce Debris → Put them in a particular orbit / Slowly bring back into earth back (and dispose)

② Revive space treaties — for equitable sharing of space sector. Rules and regulations for space tourism.

③ Increase Expenditure on R&D

④ Bring in more private sector

Space tourism can bring in economic opportunity for Public as well as private sector but it must be conducted with Sustainability.

8. वैश्विक स्वास्थ्य विशेषज्ञ व्यापक रूप से मानते हैं कि CAR-T सेल थेरेपी का विकास कैंसर के उपचार में एक बड़ी सफलता हो सकता है। CAR-T सेल थेरेपी, CRISPR-Cas9 तकनीक में व्याप्त कमियों को कैसे दूर कर सकती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Global health experts widely believe that the development of CAR-T cell therapy can be a game changer in the treatment of cancer. How can CAR-T cell therapy overcome the limitations of CRISPR-Cas9 technology? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

CRISPER - CAAS 9 provided for DNA recombinant technology -

Any portion of DNA could be cut using CRISPER CAA 9.

CAR-T cell therapy in Cancer treatment

1. Regenerate lost cells.
2. Silence Oncogenes
3. Reduce tumours
4.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

9. चर्चा कीजिए कि प्रमुख हिंसक चरमपंथी संगठनों द्वारा नई और उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों के बढ़ते इस्तेमाल के विरुद्ध संगठित एवं ठोस वैश्विक प्रयासों की आवश्यकता क्यों है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss why the rising deployment of new and emerging technologies by prominent violent extremist organizations demand concerted global efforts. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Various technologies have been aquired by violent extremist organizations who use it for destabalising the country.

Technologies used by extremist organizations

① Bio-technology → use of Bio-weapons, i.e. Virus which can spread rapidly and cause mass mortality.

② Nano-technology → use of Nano-cameras for inspection
→ using Nano-particles which gets injected in Human body and cause health issues.

③ Drone technology → For dropping explosives.
→ Also used for Drug trafikking
Eg In Punjab.

④ Latest ~~Defence~~ High tech defence equipments
Machine Guns, Long range missiles etc

(5) Blockchain - Crypto currencies for Money laundering

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Countering these require Global efforts because →

(1) These organisations work cross-border.

(2) They have cross-border linkages with other groups

(3) Require tech collaboration between various countries. (Tech transfers, etc)

(4) Pooling expert resources to effectively counter such organizations

(5) use of Peace keeping forces of UNSC to neutralise such organizations

(6) Rising Organise criminals and terrorist linkages → require cumulative effort by all countries

(7) No policies regarding Blockchain, etc

Need of hour is to come together of various nations and chalk out effective mechanisms to combat tech savvy violent extremist organizations

10. गलवान और यांगस्ते की घटनाओं के बाद वास्तविक नियंत्रण रेखा (LAC) पर तनाव बना हुआ है तथा भारत एवं चीन दोनों सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में अपने बुनियादी ढांचों को सुदृढ़ कर रहे हैं। इस क्षेत्र में ITBP द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With the Line of Actual Control (LAC) remaining tense after the Galwan and Yangste incidents and both India and China ramping up infrastructure in the border areas, discuss the role that ITBP plays in the region. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recent instances of Chinese incursions in Galwan (2020) and Yangtse (2023) have pushed India to build robust infrastructure along LAC.

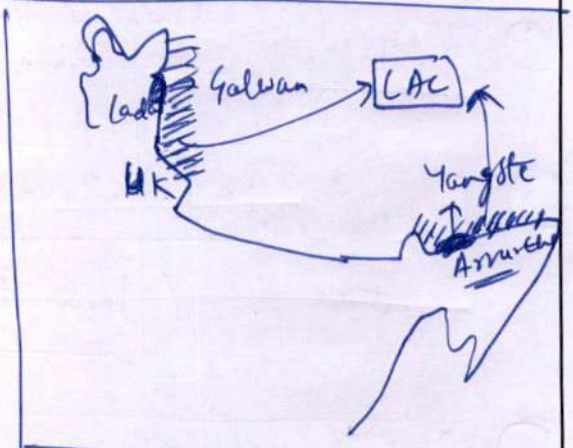

fig → LAC between India-China

Some of the important initiatives are

① ~~Char Dham~~ Char-Dham Mahamarg for effective Mobilization of troops at Uttarkhand borders.

② Dhola-Sadiya Bridge at Arunachal pradesh

③ Vibrant Village Program → for building Border village infrastructure along LAC.

ITBP ~~has~~ also play important role in LAC

① Security of Indo-China Border
↳ regular patrols, counter incursions

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

from Chinese PLA.

(2) Monitoring of illegal trafikking of electronic products, cheaper toys and other products

(3) Help in Building infrastructure along LAC (~~Roads~~ Roads, Bridges, etc)

(4) Disaster evacuation missions

(5) Help in Building schools, Hospitals, etc along Border villages.

(6) Conduct Kailash - Mansarovar Yatra

(7) Preservation of fragile Himalayan ecosystem

As per Recommendations of Shekatkar Committee — Need is to ~~use~~ take help of Machinery to build infrastructure along borders. Use PPP models to build Infrastructure and use of Modern technology to protect border. More constant capacity building of ITBP personnels should be the way forward.

11. क्या आपको लगता है कि भारत को 'भूमि उत्पादकता' के सिद्धांत को छोड़कर 'सिंचाई जल उत्पादकता' के सिद्धांत को अपनाने की आवश्यकता है? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। यह बदलाव करने में कौन-सी चुनौतियां विद्यमान हैं? व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Do you think there is a need for a shift from 'land productivity' to 'irrigation water productivity' in India? Justify your answer. What are the challenges in making this shift? Explain. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Land productivity is defined as producing higher amount of crops from a small piece of land. In India >86% of farmers are small and marginal (land < 2 Hectares). Hence Land productivity becomes important.

However, Today there has been a need to move towards Irrigation water productivity

This means ~~utl~~ utilization less water for producing higher amount of crops.

Need for this shift →

① Use of excess water for irrigation.

② >90% of Ground water (GW) is used for agriculture purpose.

(As per NITI ayog 17% of GW blocks are over exploited)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Excess focus on [water guzzling crops] like Rice, sugarcane, etc.

(4) Post [Green revolution] — use of chemical fertilizers has increased. This has led to increase in use of water for irrigation.

(5) [Power subsidies] → irresponsible use of Ground water by farmers.

What needs to be done

- [Micro-irrigation practice] use of ~~Drip~~ Drip and sprinkler irrigation
- [Crop diversification] ~~Grow~~
- [Crop rotation] and [Mulching] → To prevent evaporation
- Growing [Millets, pulses, oilseeds] which are less water intensive
- Effective implementation of [Soil Health Card scheme]
- use of [Liquified Nano urea]
- [Increasing Awareness] for preservation of Ground water
- Moving towards → [Natural farming] / → Climate resilient Agriculture

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Challenges in Making this shift →

1. MSP policy → focus more on crops like Rice, sugarcane (FRP), wheat → water guzzling
2. Fertilizer subsidies → irresponsible usage of Urea
3. Lack of awareness to farmers
4. Power subsidies provided — irresponsible extraction by farmers
5. High initial cost of Drip and sprinkler irrigation

Way forward

→ PM-Krishi Sinchai yojana → focus on providing Micro Irrigation infra to farmers

→ under Micro-irrigation fund provide loans for ~~buil~~ establishing Drip and sprinkler

Increase awareness to use d Soil Health Card scheme

To achieve water sustainability in India a move forward irrigation water productivity is sin qua non.

12. भारत की ऊर्जा सुरक्षा प्राप्त करने में हरित हाइड्रोजन की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए। राष्ट्रीय हरित हाइड्रोजन मिशन, भारत की अपने ऊर्जा लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में किस प्रकार मदद कर सकता है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Examine the role that green hydrogen can play in unlocking the energy security of India. How can the National Green Hydrogen Mission help India in achieving its energy goals? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Green Hydrogen is defined as the Hydrogen produced from Renewable energy resources such as Solar and Wind.

Role that Green Hydrogen can play in unlocking energy security

- It is a higher Calorific value (2.5 times more than fossil fuels)
- Reduce dependence upon importing fossil fuels (Saves Forex)
- Hydrogen fuel ~~cell~~ cells can build Carbon free transport infrastructure.
- Replace Coal and Coke in Iron and steel Industry
- Zero carbon emissions → achieve INDC targets.
- Boost Production of Renewable energy infrastructure (as it is raw material)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Challenges in producing Green Hydrogen

1. Higher initial cost
2. Renewable energy being diverted for producing Green Hydrogen
3. issue of storage and transportation (as Hydrogen is flammable gas)
4. Technology at a Nascent stage

To overcome these barriers Government has brought National Green Hydrogen Mission

Targets

- 5 Million tonnes of Green Hydrogen by 2030
- Production of 125 GW of ~~Renewa~~ Renewable energy for production of Green Hydrogen
- Generation of 6 Lakhs new jobs in this sector

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

It will help in achiving energy goals as :-

① Boost production of Green Hydrogen

② Boost production of Renewable energy (especially Solar and Wind)

③ Develop a Hydrogen based economic infrastructure including provisions for storage and transport of Green Hydrogen

④ Invest in R&D of Green Hydrogen technology

⑤ Bring in Private sector participation.

Boost to Green Hydrogen will help us to become energy secure on one hand and on another help us to achieve our Panchamrit Goals. It is also a step towards Atmanirbhar India

13. हाल के दिनों में, सरकार न्यूनतम पारिश्रमिक की जगह जीवन निर्वाह पारिश्रमिक को अपनाने पर विचार कर रही है। भारत में जीवन निर्वाह पारिश्रमिक को अपनाने के लाभ और इसमें विद्यमान बाधाएं कौन-सी हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The government has been weighing a transition from minimum wage to living wage in recent times. What are the benefits and constraints in the adoption of living wage in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Article 43 of Indian constitution directs State to provide living wage to all the citizens of India.

Minimum wage was set to fulfill basic needs of individuals including food and water security

Living wage is provided so that the person can live a dignified life.

He/she could afford quality education, Medical treatment, etc for himself and family.

BENIFITS OF ADOPTION of living wage

(1) Social benifits
- → A more dignified life
- → Reduce ~~dis~~ class discrimination in society
- → Greater Social capital i.e. prestige and status in Society.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Economic benefits → Max income → food security
→ Regular income

(3) Education – provide effective education to family
(current literacy rate is 74% → this will increase)
Help us to achieve aim of NEP 2020
- 100% primary enrollment by 2030
- 50% enrollment in higher education by 2035

(4) Health → Better health standards for family
Reduce → Malnutrition and hidden hunger
→ IMR and MMR
→ Anemia in women

(5) Better Human development Index for India
current 132/191 – Medium

(6) Invest in skill development

(7) Afford Digital services (internet, etc)
(help in capacity building and skill development)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Constraints →

① Budget constraints for Government.
(6.4% fiscal deficit in 2022-23)

② Lack of participation from Private sector
(profit Motive) [>90% people employed in Private sector)

③ Lack of skill development in India
(only 5% formally skilled)

④ cases of Corruption and pilferage by in disbursment of wages.

WAY forward
- → encourage private sector participation
- → Reduce ~~fo~~ corruption by adoption of DBT.
- → Increase Budgetory allocation
  (Reduce fertilizer & food subsidies gradually)

To fullfil directives of Art. 43, Need to provide living wage. This will ensure SABKA SATH SABKA VIKAS

14. केंद्रीय बजट भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के लगभग हर क्षेत्रक को प्रभावित करता है, फिर भी न तो बजटीय प्रक्रियाएं पर्याप्त सार्वजनिक जांच के दायरे में आती हैं और न ही बजट नीतियां। क्या आप इस कथन से सहमत हैं? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Union Budget affects almost every sector of the Indian economy, yet neither the budgetary processes nor the budget policies come under substantial public scrutiny. Do you agree? Justify your answer. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Article 112 provide for Annual financial statement aka Budget providing Income and Expenditure of Govt for the coming fiscal year.

Budget impacting every sector

① Agriculture sector
- Agriculture Accelator funds
- Agriculture subsidie

② Industrial
- PLI scheme
- Make in India
- Tax cuts for Industries

③ Services sector
- AI accelerator funds
- ~~Lab grow~~

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(4) Skill development — PM - Kaushal Vikas 4.0

(8) Inclusive Growth → various schemes
Beti Bacho Beti padhao

Lack of Public Scrutiny →

(1) Not ~~proti~~ effective examination of Demand for grant by Parliamentary Committees.

(2) Lack of Social Audits in India

(3) Lack of Awareness about various Budgetary policies -

(4) Lack of Literacy in India - hinders awareness.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. भारत स्वयं को दूध की कमी वाले देश से दुनिया के सबसे बड़े दूध उत्पादक देश के रूप में बदलने में सक्षम हो गया है, लेकिन देश में डेयरी पशुओं की उत्पादकता चिंता का विषय बनी हुई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India has been able to transform itself from a milk deficit country to the world's biggest milk producer, but the productivity of dairy animals in the country remains a concern. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(by Verghese Kurien)

The Cooperative Revolution in Milk sector in India has enable it to became largest Milk producer in the world.

Currently India has 20% of world's cattle resources.

Reasons for low productivity of Dairy Animals

① Lack of nutritious feed and fodder

② Lack of Adequate Number of Vetinary doctors and Vetinary Hospitals

③ Increasing cases of Diseases of Cattle.

Eg Foot and Mouth disease, Brucelliolis, etc.

④ Lack of Agriculture extension service

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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in dairy sector.

(8) Use of Foreign breeds of cattle which are prone to diseases and cannot bear high temperatures and water stresses.

(8) Lack of Use of Indigenous breeds
(Eg) MANDA buffalo which has excellent draught tolerant capacity is Not used.)

(8) Lack of Mechanization in Dairy sector

(8) Lack of Artificial insemination

(9) Low vaccinations for cattles.

(10) Impact of Climate Change → Reduced fodder, increasing diseases

INITIATIVES by Government
- → Rastriya Gokul Mission
- → Diseases Reducing programs
- → National dairy ~~Mission~~ development program
- → e-Gopala App → Market place for indigenous breeds

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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WAY FORWARD →

1. Improve Agriculture extension services in the sector.
2. Increase number of Veterinary colleges in India
3. Promote adoption of Indigenous breeds
4. Improve Mechanization & leverage PPP sector for promoting mechanization
5. Promote Artificial insemination programes
6. Promote Milk cooperatives in other parts of India
7. R&D on vaccines to reduce disease burden of Cattles.

To provide dignified life to millions of rural farmers dairy sector must be improved. This will provide important contribution to achieve our aim of $5 trillion economy by 2025 and help in Doubling farmers Income

16. जहां एक तरफ जलवायु परिवर्तन, फसल की विफलता के लिए जिम्मेदार है, वहीं दूसरी तरफ चरम मौसमी घटनाओं के लिए कृषि क्षेत्रक स्वयं आंशिक रूप से जिम्मेदार है। विवेचना कीजिए। भारत में कृषक समुदाय की प्रत्यास्थता को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय कृषि आपदा प्रबंधन योजना के तहत क्या रणनीति अपनाई गई है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While climate change is responsible for crop failures, the agricultural sector itself is partly responsible for extreme weather events. Discuss. What strategy has been adopted under National Agriculture Disaster Management Plan to strengthen the resilience of the farming community in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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As per IPCC 6th assessment report — 1.07°C increase in Global temperatures over Pre-industrial times

According to a report by Ministry of Earth Sciences — 6% decrease in average Monsoonal rainfall from pre-industrial times

Climate change responsible for crop failures

- Heat stress and heat waves destroying crops.
  - Eg wheat crop in 2022
- Fluctuations in Rainfall
- Drying up of wetlands, lakes, rivers → Lack of irrigation
- Reducing Rainfall
- Increased Melting of Glaciers → Floods destroying crops
  - ↳ Later — will cause draught situation
- Increased activities by Pests, Bacterias, etc.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Agriculture sector responsible for Climate Change

- Excess focus on Rice → cause emission of Methane (CH_4)
- use of Urea fertilizer → emission of NO, NO_2, etc.
- Animal husbandary → Cattle Major emitter of Methane due to enteric fermentation
- Surface water runoff → fertilizers getting deposited in water bodies → eutrophication → death of plants and phytoplanktons → Less Carbon Capture

Thus government has brought National Agriculture disaster Management plan to strengthen resilience of farming community.

STRATEGY →

① Promotion of use of Millets →
Need less water
Drought resistance

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(2) Focus on Micro-irrigation practices

(3) Focus on Climate resilient Agriculture

(4) Production of crops based on Geographical factors

Eg MP → pulses, Millets, oilseeds

Bihar, WB → Rice, Sugarcane.

(5) PM - Fasal Bima Yojana → To provide insurance against crop damage

(6) Promotion of Natural farming techniques

(7) Promotion of Animal husbandary along Agriculture

Climate Change is a reality. And it will impact Agri sector in future. Thus effective Mitigation and Adaptation strategies have to be made to uphold livelihoods of farmers as well as food security in India

17. दिल्ली सहित भारत के कुछ क्षेत्र हिमालय में आने वाले भूकंपों के प्रभाव के प्रति अत्यधिक संवेदनशील हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। भारत में भूकंप से होने वाली हानि को कम करने के लिए कौन-से संस्थागत उपाय किए गए हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि कुछ उल्लेखनीय कमियां अभी भी मौजूद हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Some regions in India, including Delhi, are highly vulnerable to the impact of earthquakes originating in the Himalayas. Discuss. What institutional measures have been taken to mitigate earthquake losses in India? Do you think there are significant gaps that still exist? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Delhi is situated in Zone 4 i.e. High vulnerability zone of Earthquake.

Main reason is the close distance to Himalayan region which is a Zone 5 region.

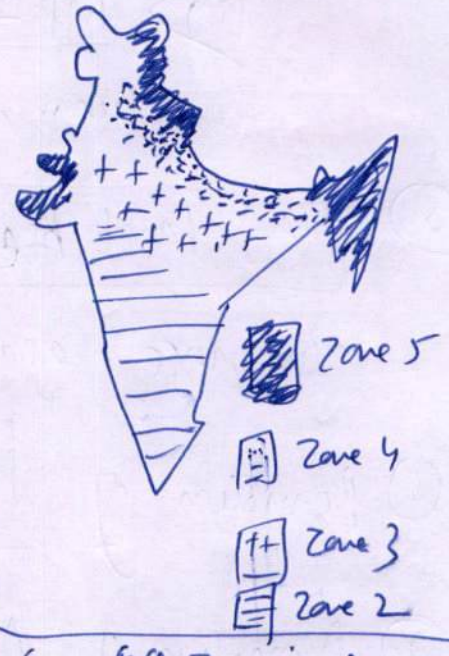

fig- EQ zones in India

Reasons for EQ in Himalayan region

Due to constant interections of ~~plates~~ Eurasian and Indian plate, tremors generate all along Himalayan region.

Reason for Delhi and Nearby areas getting compacted :-

Earthquake waves (P waves and S waves)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

can travel upto long distances in earth crust.

Thus if epicenter lies under the himalayan region, EQ waves can travel upto delhi and can cause shaking of earth.

IMPACT OF EQ →

① Destruction of life and property.

② Destruction of critical infrastructure — Roads, Railways, Communication channels

③ Destruction of Biodiversity (forests and wildlife)

④ Can cause other disasters such as landslides, fire Hazards, etc.

⑧ Vulnerability especially to Delhi →

(i) High population density – 10000/sq km (can cause massive destruction)

(ii) Destroy important buildings of Delhi including parliament, Supreme court, foreign embassies, etc

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Institutional Measures

- building of EQ resilient infrastructure (Eg using CDRI)
- using EQ dampners in buildings
- Capacity building of NDRF and SDRF for swift response
- Mobile apps like — INDIA QUAKE for faster dissemination of information
- Placing various sensors for early ~~dect~~ detection
- EQ research institutes (Eg in IIT Roorkee)

Significant Gaps

- Building being made are Not EQ resilient (as higher cost)
- Low awareness in citizens ~~Eg~~ regarding evacuation programs
- Lack of emergency drills
- Unability to predict EQ

Need is to build enough capacity of local people and Response forces to effectively respond to EQ disasters

18. हाल ही में, वैज्ञानिकों ने परमाणु संलयन अभिक्रिया में निवल ऊर्जा लाभ की घोषणा की है, जिसे स्वच्छ ऊर्जा के भविष्य के लिए एक बड़ी वैज्ञानिक सफलता माना गया है। परमाणु संलयन आधारित विद्युत उत्पादन के क्या लाभ हैं? व्यावसायिक स्तर पर विद्युत उत्पन्न करने के लिए इसके उपयोग की क्या सीमाएं हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Recently, scientists announced net energy gain in nuclear fusion reaction, which is considered as a major scientific breakthrough for the future of clean energy. What are the advantages of nuclear fusion based power generation? What are the limitations in using it to generate electricity at a commercial scale? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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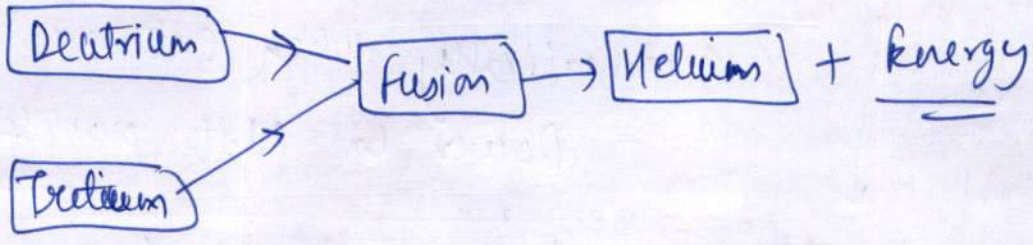
Nuclear fusion energy is derived from when Deutrium and Tritium isotopes of Hydrogen combine to form helium and release energy.



Various projects for Nuclear fusion

1. ITER (International thermo-nuclear reactor)
2. China's Tokamak (Artificial sun)
3. India is also building a Tokamak (nuclear fusion reactor)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Advantages of Nuclear fusion

- **Clean Energy** (ZERO emissions)
- ~~Many~~ **huge energy generation** (Many times more than fossil fuels)
- ~~Abdu~~ **Abundance availability** of Deuterium and tritium
- **No chance of Meltdown** (as nuclear reaction cut-off automatically when external power is Not provided)
- **Less danger of Nuclear proliferation** (Nuclear threat)
- **Less Radio-active waste produced** (sustainable model)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Limitations

- High energy required for fusion of Deutrium and tritium (~15 million° celcius)
- High initial cost
- Land acquisition issues (Eg. Kundankulam protest)
- Technology at Nascent stage
- Lack of R&D in India (~0.7% GDP as expenditure)

WAY forward – Mobilization of funds for adequate research in Nuclear fusion technology.

International collaboration required to successfully channelise Nuclear energy which can help us in achieving PARIS targets (1.5°C below temperature)

19. हालिया संशोधन को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत में धन शोधन (मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग) के खतरे से निपटने में धन शोधन रोकथाम अधिनियम, 2002 की प्रभावकारिता का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Keeping in view the recent amendment, examine the efficacy of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002, in tackling the menace of money laundering in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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PMLA act 2002 was passed to prevent Money laundering activities and hefty punishment against violators.

ED is the agency to implement PMLA 2002

Issues in PMLA act →

① Give extraordinary powers of ~~Arrest~~ Arrest and detention to ED

② Against Innocent until proven guilty doctrine
(as accuse is considered guilty before)

③ Burden on Accused to prove his innocence (against judicial process)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(4) Lack of transparency →

ECIR report is Not provided to the accused

(5) Politicization of ED → Supreme court has highlighted ED taking up ordinary cases rather than organised ~~cases~~ cases.

(6) Against Article 20(3) → Right against self-incrimination

→ Accused can be forced to provide evidences against him

(7) Low conviction rate

from 2005 – 2015 – Zero

2015 – 2022 – 2.5% conviction rate

However, it is important because →

(ML)

1. Curb Money laundering in India
2. Promote ~~fiscal~~ financial discipline
3. Safeguard fluctuations in financial Markets
4. Deterrent against people engaging in ML activities
5. Curb organised crime activities
6. Control Terror funding

WAY FORWARD

- Effective Safeguards in PMLA Act
- ECIR must be made transparent
- ~~Burden~~ Prosecution must prove guilt beyond doubt to punish guilty. (Doctrine of Innocent until proven guilty)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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20. हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र (IOR) में मौजूद उन सुरक्षा खतरों पर चर्चा कीजिए, जिनका भारत के समुद्री सीमा संबंधी हितों पर सीधा असर पड़ता है। इन खतरों से निपटने के लिए एक मजबूत रणनीति सुझाइए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the security threats present in the Indian Ocean Region (IOR), which have a direct bearing on India's maritime border interests. Suggest a robust strategy to deal with these threats. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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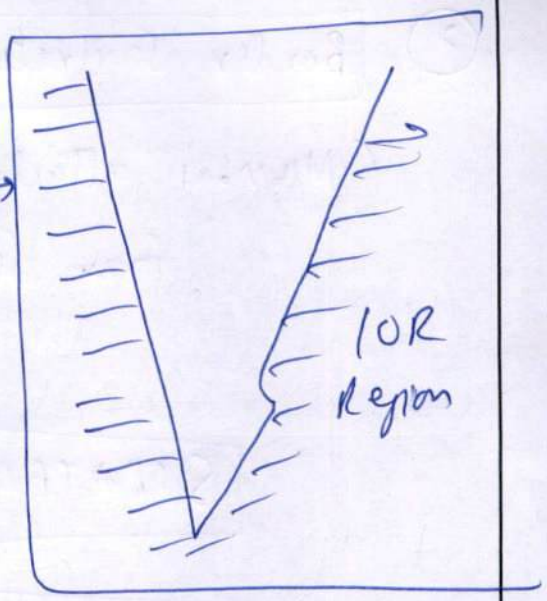
SECURITY THREATS

① Presence of Choke points



Eg
- Malacca strait
- Gulf of Hormuz
- Bab-el-Mandab
- Channel

② Drug trafikking via sea routes

③ Presence of Maritime piracy (especially near African Coast (SOMALIA)

④ Threat from China
↳ String of pearls Making Military ports in IOR

⑤ Yuan Wang 5 — Spy ship docked @ Hambantota Port (SL)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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① AUKUS – presence of Nuclear submarines in Southern IOR

② Border security →

(Mumbai attacks 2008 – Terrorist entered from sea routes)

STRATEGY →

① Countering China – policy of Neclace of diamonds.

ie developing Military ports @ Dagm, Syschelles, etc.

② Collaboration ~~of~~ with Like Minded Countries

Eg QUAD for safe and secure Indo-pacific.

③ Capacity building of Indian Coast Guards & Indian Navy

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Engaging with African countries to stop Maritime Piracy.

(5) Using technology for Patrolling Maritime Borders.

Eg. Use of DRONES

Night vision Camera

For development of India need is to protect and safeguard our Maritime borders.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK